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THE CRY OF THE WORKERS.

The babblers in the temple made with hands
Sat talking, talking, talking, all the day,
Of rectitude and justice, and the way
The world should walk, obeying their commands.
And while the glass recorded golden sands,
And shadows lengthened in the busy street,
There came a sound of swift, determined feet,
And blows upon the portal's brazen bands,
And then a voice, relentless and elate:
"We care not for your arguments and creeds,
We care not for your pity or your hate,
We clamor not for theories, but deeds;
Then give us of the heart, and not the head,
Then give us for our toil, not stones, but bread!"
—Herbert Muller Hopkins, in the April Reader Magazine.

TRAGEDY.

Only a simple woman she, whom Love
In some sad, listless way, grew weary of.

So plain the fact, so commonplace the thing,
Empty and cheap and void of coloring.

Yet all the tragedies of earth, I wis,
Have nothing in their wounds that hurt like this.

No grand, sharp blow, sudden to ease the pain;
Only the ceaseless ache of heart and brain.

The uselessness of toil and life and soul—
A causeless journey to a dreary goal.
Only a simple woman she, whom Love
Waxed weary of.
—McCrea Pickering in Smart Set.

Gen. Miles and Prohibitionists.

New York Sun.

It is said that Gen. Nelson A. Miles looks with a kindly eye on the efforts of anti-Bryan Democrats in Iowa to make him a Presidential candidate, but it stretches credulity to the snapping point when Prohibitionists announce that the General will be nominated at their national convention which meets in Indianapolis in the end of June. The Prohibition boom was launched in Venango county, Pennsylvania, at a meeting of the county committee, when the chairman, David O. McCalmont, read what purported to be a letter from Gen. Miles, saying that he would accept a nomination from the cold water party. "It remains with my friends," wrote the General, according to McCalmont, "to say what service I shall render to my country." The Prohibitionist refuses to make public the letter, on the ground that it is a private matter between the General and himself—a privileged communication, so to speak. If interrogated by his army friends, the General may plead that a disclosure of its contents might tend to incriminate him. There can be nothing more certain than that he would lose the bulk of the army vote if he were to mobilize the Prohibitionists and put himself at their head in a national campaign.

The local Prohibition chairman in Indianapolis, a sanguine and irrepressible person named Newlin, quotes the General as saying: "I should like no better close to my public life than the nomination for the Presidency as a Prohibitionist." We can fancy the General with his feet thrust in carpet slippers surveying the returns in the seclusion of his home and giving the command:

"Now stir the fire and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not inebriate wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

Chairman Newlin predicts a vote of 2,000,000 for the General "as a vigorous enemy of the canteen, an enemy of Roosevelt and a friend of the Southern Democrats." It is all very well to say that the laugh is on Newlin, but we venture the opinion that if he can convince the Democrats that the General could poll as many votes as the Prohibition standard bearer he would be duly indorsed by the national convention at St. Louis. Felix McWhirter, of Indianapolis, has been slated for Vice President. Miles and McWhirter it would be at St. Louis. But perhaps Gen. Miles will not be able to see the joke.

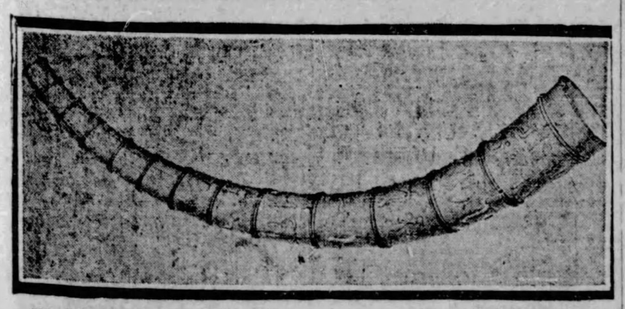
STAMPS BY THE TON.

Though stamps are not usually sold by weight, a ton from the Island of Cyprus was recently bought by a London firm dealing in this commodity. For a time British stamps with an appropriate surcharge were in use there, but owing to change in the currency from pence to piastres these became obsolete. The firm of Stanley Gibbons offered $4,000 for those left over. There were six or seven million stamps in the lot, and they weighed a ton.

How Paper Car Wheels Are Made.

In making paper car wheels 120 to 150 layers are put together with flour paste and subjected to a pressure of 500 tons, while at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The blocks are then turned in a lathe, slightly larger than the tire, and the holes bored for the cast iron center. In turning, the paper blocks make a shaving that resembles strips of leather. The average life of the tire of a paper wheel is about 300,000 miles. That represents about one and one-quarter-inch wear. The centers do not seem to be affected by service, and they are always good for renewal of tires unless some accident happens to them.

RARE RUNIC HORN



The question as to whether we have runes in our country may never be settled, though of late the discovery of mysterious stones in the Northwest bearing inscriptions unlike Indian pictographs has led antiquarians to pronounce them Runic, particularly as the district in which they were discovered was settled by Scandinavians.

One of the most celebrated relics of the kind is called "The Golden Horn." This is one of two horns found in Denmark bearing Runic figures. A whole world of literature has grown up about this remarkable object. This horn was stolen from the old Danish Museum May 4, 1803, and the thief melted it to escape detection. Its destruction aroused the indignation of all Europe. The horn was of bizarre shape and covered with pictures of field sports and temple worship. As in all early Runic writings, the inscription is from left to right.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S PRESENT HOME.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S HOME, THE SISTERHOOD OF THE EPIPHANY, ALVERTON, TRURO.

Mrs. Maybrick, under the name of Mrs. G——, after her release from Aylesbury prison, was removed to the home of the Sisters of the Epiphany, in Truro, Cornwall, a delightful retreat, where, though still under a kind of duress, she has her liberty within the confines of the home and grounds. Few of the Sisters know her identity, and her condition is frequently reported to the home secretary. The picture is taken from the London Daily Mirror.

NOBLEMAN'S TATTO.

The arm shown in the accompanying picture is that of a British nobleman, and the reason why it is shown is because his crest is tattooed on it. It is possible that in Great Britain and elsewhere there are other noblemen who have been tattooed, but those who know anything of this bizarre and barbaric custom say that there is not one of them who has on any part of his person such a wonderful work of art as the crest shown above.

This work was done in London by a man who is considered the best artist of the kind in the world. A skilled designer, he also uses various colors, especially blue and green, in his work, and this naturally adds greatly to its attractiveness. Yellow and lavender are almost the only colors which he has not yet been able to use satisfactorily on the human skin, but he is experimenting constantly in this direction and is confident that he will soon be able to produce brilliant effects with them.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

It was reported at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, yesterday that the action of radium is highly dangerous to babies and young children, and unless most carefully handled the mysterious substance may quickly bring about paralysis and death. Even with adults great precautions must be taken or a swift result of treatment by radium will be the total loss of hair and possibly the development of brain trouble; the teeth will also fall out.—London Globe.

Scott Thompson, of Lowell, was fired upon by a man named Lamberton in a saloon row. The bullet would have taken effect in Thompson's neck had it not been for a celluloid collar which he wore and which caused the projectile to glance without inflicting other injury than a bad bruise.—Detroit News.

Geologists and others who have made a study of subterranean conditions of the Texas coast country, especially that portion bordering on the gulf, lying between the Sabine Pass and Galveston Island, are of the opinion it is underlaid by a vast stratum of asphaltum. This opinion has been confirmed. The United States dredge boat General Comstock, which has been dredging on the outer bar at the mouth of the jetties during the last week, at a depth of 28 feet below the surface cut into a stratum of almost pure asphaltum—a smooth, hard, brittle substance, which breaks with a polish. It melts easily when heated and burns without leaving any ashes; it has little taste and scarcely any smell, unless heated, when it emits a strong smell of pitch. These are the constituent qualities of high grade asphaltum. The width and depth of this stratum is not yet defined, but it is brought up in considerable quantities by the dredge boat, and the samples on exhibition in this city already demonstrate the superior qualities of the asphaltum. The discovery adds another source of wealth to the coast country, almost of equal importance to oil, when the various uses asphaltum is applied to are considered.—Galveston News.

QUAINT DECAPITATION BY THE CAMERA.

Herewith is one of the best trick photos that has been produced recently. It is a long step in advance of those which depict the same person in different attitudes. The plate gives no evidence of how the thing was accomplished, but every one who owns a camera, and thousands who do not, know of the trick shutter by which apparent marveis are accomplished. This photograph is admirably modeled and so well executed—like the gentlemen who are beheaded—that one is forced to the conclusion that the person who made it is a consummate artist. The illusion is not unlike some produced by the late Herrmann, the prestidigitator.

DECIDING THE PRICE.

The great magazine editor was wrapped in thought and cigar smoke.

To him came an assistant editor with a poem.

"This seems to have passed the usual test," said the assistant.

"Have I read it?" asked the editor.

"Yes."

"Was I able to make anything of it?"

"No."

"Then accept it, of course."

"But how much shall we pay for it?"

The great editor increased the cloud of thought and cigar smoke.

"Have you read it?" he asked at last.

"Yes."

"Were you able to make anything out of it?"

"No."

"Looks as if it might be pretty valuable, doesn't it? How many of our manuscript readers have tackled it?"

"Six."

"Could any of them make out what the poet was driving at?"

"Well, Robinson thought he got a glimmering idea of the underlying meaning."

"That takes ten dollars off the price," said the editor. "Just figure it up according to the usual method—ten dollars added for every man who couldn't understand it and ten dollars deducted for every man who could. We've got to pay good prices for good poetry, and there is only one way to decide what has real magazine merit."—Brooklyn Eagle.

VENUS OF MILO IN SNOW.

Of all the thousands of reproductions of the famous Greek statue the Venus of Milo it is safe to say that the replica shown in the accompanying illustration

stands absolutely alone. The famous statue has been reproduced in a great variety of materials—in marble, bronze, even in silver and gold. The statue of the illustration is modeled of snow. The general effect is very pleasing.

Had 75 Great-Grandchildren.

Mrs. Elizabeth McLean is dead at Scammon, at the remarkable age of 107 years. She was probably the oldest person in the state, and was the mother of twelve children and the grandmother of 84 grandchildren, most of whom are living in the community of Scammon and Frontenac. Seventy-five great-grandchildren are known to be living in this country, besides those in Ireland, where she was born.—Topeka Capital.

No Time for Details.

"You have never taken a great deal of interest in currency problems."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "I never could see the sense of worrying about what kind of money you are going to get. The thing to do is to get it."—Washington Star.

They Knew Better.

She—Does your employer ever tell his clerk funny stories?

He—No, but we don't dare undeceive him.—Town Topics.

TROUBLESOME POST CARD.

In the accompanying picture is shown a postal card which recently made a great stir in Cypress. On the card the allegorical figure is represented as looking forward to the day when the island will be free from British control. As patriotism is by no means dead in Cyprus, the British government, fearing further disaffection, promptly suppressed the artistic but inflammatory postal card.

Under the convention signed at Constantinople in 1878, Great Britain engaged to join the Sultan of Turkey in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia, and the sultan in return handed over Cyprus to Great Britain. Consequently the British flag was hoisted there on June 12, 1878. The picture on the postal card is said to be the work of a native artist, who hates the British and who purposed in this way to keep alive the spirit of patriotism among his countrymen.

A WIND-CALL.

Dust thou art, and unto dust,
Playfellow, return thou must;
Lingering death it is to stay
In the prison house of clay—
Bricks of Egypt year by year
Walling up a sepulchre.

Better far the soul to free,
From its close captivity,
And with us, thy comrades go,
Whereso'er we list to blow.
Come! for soon again to dust,
Playfellow, return thou must.
—John B. Tabb in the Atlantic.

ANTIQUE STONE LION.

One of the oldest statues in the world is the curious marble lion of Assyria. Its date is readily established by a series of inscriptions on its sides, which constitute the dedication of King Asshurnazirpal

the lion belonging to the second period of Assyria. It was carved about 884 B. C. Despite its great age of upward of three thousand years, the outlines are still remarkably well preserved and compare favorably with much modern sculpture.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. Dustman.

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CHAPTER IX.

There was not a prettier, gayer, smarter nor more popular girl in the town than Rose Barton, the daughter of the man Flanders was making such strenuous efforts to defeat. She was a spirited creature, and was universally considered the favorite of the Barton family.

Rose was the principal of one of the ward schools, and had held the position for several years. There was no necessity, from a financial standpoint, of her doing anything except to attend to her social duties; but she was a young woman who did not have as much taste for parties, balls and social functions as for the intellectual side of life, and if teachers are born for their work, Captain Barton's daughter, without a doubt, found the vocation for which she was intended, for her methods of school work were models which were followed by some of the most eminent instructors in the state.

In the literary circles of the town Rose was a shining light, and she found time in spite of her many duties, to give enough attention to society to be recognized as one of the leaders of an exclusive set. She was a good conversationalist, well informed on almost every subject, modest, but not prudish, and vivacious enough to be exceedingly charming. She had a pretty face, a correct figure and dressed in the most becoming style. She was just such a young woman as would captivate the most thoughtful and fastidious of men.

Miss Barton had many admirers, but seemed not to encourage the attention of any. She was the elder of three sisters, and her thought was more for them than for herself. She frequently remarked that she was too busy to think of choosing a husband, and that when she made up her mind to do so, she would lay aside some of her cares and give her time to the work, and the fact that it was known she had turned away some excellent offers led to the conclusion that she made the remark more in earnest than in jest.

Some of those who knew her best, declared she made a mistake in not taking up law for her life work, as she was very quick in seeing a point, could make a better argument than the average attorney, and was so long-headed that she could easily confuse a witness and outwit the opposing counsel.

It was with no little concern, therefore, that six or seven weeks prior to the election, Flanders saw Miss Barton out riding with Harry Bennett. Young Bennett had been devoting himself assiduously to the special organization in John's behalf. He had selected his workers in each township, had drilled them in the work they were to do, and arranged for several meetings of the men, all of which Flanders attended, and had assured John that everything was going along swimmingly.

What difference was it to Flanders that he, Harry, was paying some attention to Miss Barton? Simply this: He knew that Rose was deeply interested in her father's success at the polls. He knew that she had coached him in several political movements he had made, and he was afraid if she saw much of Bennett she would obtain from him some of the inside workings of his own campaign, and would use the information to his detriment and her father's advantage.

Before Flanders had an opportunity to talk with Harry he learned from others that Bennett was a frequent caller at the Barton home and that the young people were together frequently at social functions and public gatherings. When John had a chance to talk with Harry he spoke to him of this.

"Why, Flanders, that is part of the political game," said Harry. "It is for your sake that I am paying court to Miss Barton. You see she knows everything about the captain's campaign and don't you imagine I am getting some valuable pointers from her for my own use? I believe that girl is doing more for her father in a political way than his party's committee. She is as smart as a whip, and, while the captain is close-mouthed, Rose talks as freely about the campaign as she does of her school work and literary clubs."

"That may be true, Harry," John said, "but do you not have to tell her about our side of the campaign to draw her out, and is it not possible that she knows as much about our plans as you do of her father's? You know Miss Barton is a mighty clever girl and can be counted on to take most excellent care of herself."

"Don't you worry, John. I have not been in politics some years for nothing, and think I can hold my own with any woman, even if that woman is Rose Barton."

For the next two weeks Harry and Rose were much together and nearly all the time that Bennett could spare from political work he spent in her company. Those who believed the couple were drawn together by more than friendly feelings looked on approvingly and declared it would be in every way a most excellent match and wondered why they had remained so long apart.

By the first of October Flanders had not only spent all his money but had borrowed a considerable sum from his friends. The demands on his purse increased alarmingly. The second installment of $400 had been paid to the committee and Bennett's special organization required no little amount to prosecute the fight. As the men were all trained workers he felt that he should honor every demand they made, for they knew where to place the money so as to do the most good. Then, too, Allison insisted on keeping him on good terms with the saloon element and this of itself necessitated no little outlay.

John had some credit because he was considered a square man, but it was humiliating to go to his friends for funds and as he needed considerable more to carry him through the campaign and as his family had been sadly neglected in the way of clothing and other necessaries he determined to so arrange his finances that they would give him no more trouble until he was elected.

There was but one way for him to raise the money and that was to mortgage his home, and this he determined to do. The first thing was to convince Julia that such a step was necessary. Since he had become so engrossed in the work of the campaign he had really seen but little of his wife and daughter and had not thought it necessary to confide to Julia all the things he was doing, how he was doing them and why he thought it necessary to do them.

Flanders knew his wife would not approve of all his methods and argued she could not understand why certain acts were necessary. She never quite forgave him, he knew, for the odor of the saloon he carried into their home on that evening, and while she did not refer to it he realized that she did not believe even the most exciting political contest made such a course necessary. What reason was there for him to acquaint her with the details of the campaign when she did not know enough about politics to understand that candidates must do all these things?

There were some things she did know without being told. She knew that not only his days but his evenings were spent away from home; that many nights he did not get home at all; that he was spending considerable money, more, she believed, than they could afford; that she and Helen, for the first time, were compelled to economize in many little ways because the dollars were needed for campaign purposes. But she did not know that he had spent all his savings, had borrowed money to meet running expenses, and that he had concluded it was

ROSE BARTON.

necessary to mortgage their property to meet the demands of the last month of the campaign. It was this situation that he must now explain to her.

One afternoon John went home and gave out the information that he was there to stay until the next morning and that he was no even going down street that evening. His wife and daughter were surprised and pleased, and they did really have a jolly time of it. Flanders said as little as possible about politics but set about to entertain the family in the best possible way. He and Helen had an old-fashioned romp, and with Julia he talked of the numerous little things which, after all, make up such a pleasant part of family life. They discussed household needs and family plans, talked with Helen about her school and associates and, all in all, had a most delightful time.

Julia was more animated than John had seen her for weeks and Helen had many confidences to give which she had been keeping, she said, "until this mean old campaign was over and papa had enough time to give her some attention."

As Helen was about to retire Julia remarked that the evening had been especially enjoyable and it reminded her of the good times they had together when John was in the factory and spent all his evenings at home.

"I think so much of those evenings, John," she said. "It seems to me we never were so happy as we were then. We were together so much and had really nothing to worry about. Of course you worked hard during the day but when evening came it brought you home and we had you all to ourselves until the next morning. We were prosperous, and just as happy as we could be. Do you know I sometimes wish you were with Earl, Rogers & Co. yet and we were living the life we did a year ago. I do not like your being away from us so much."

"Well, Julia, I do not like it either and the agony will soon be over. I am confident of being elected and after the 5th of November we will pick up the thread of our home life where we dropped it when the campaign began and will then make up for the time we have lost. We will even have more time for each other then for I will be my own boss and can come and go as I please, and with our increased income we can do many things we could not hope to do while I was with the factory. The better time is not only coming, my dear wife, but it is almost here. We must make up our minds to bear it for yet a few weeks."

Helen tripped away to her room while to John remained the most serious task of the campaign—that of acquainting Julia with as much of their financial situation as was necessary in order to convince her of the necessity of placing a mortgage on the property to tide them over until their good ship should enter port.

John went over the ground with his wife pretty thoroughly, assured her that there was absolutely no doubt of his success if the present plans of the campaign were carried out, and explained to her in a general way why it had been necessary to spend so much money, and that he was doing nothing more than the other candidates in this and previous campaigns.

Julia was amazed at the sum of money he had spent, although he did not think it necessary to tell her that he was a borrower to a considerable extent.

"But, John, are all these expenses legitimate? Do men in business do those things? I supposed that when you paid your assessment to the committee that would end the direct outlay of money, and that all that would be required of you would be your time, and I can testify that you have devoted your waking hours to the contest. I had no idea that politics would make so many and such heavy demands on you. Had I known all this I should have opposed your being a candidate for the place. Why, it will require all your salary for your term of three years to place us where we were six months ago."

There was little question that she was right, but John insisted that it would not do to fall down now when success was within reach, and that the only thing to be done was to raise sufficient funds to keep up the work until election day, and then he would again be earning money instead of spending it.

Julia did not take kindly to the idea of placing a mortgage on the home. She did not like the sound of the name mortgage, and yet she did not know what other course to take, and finally gave a reluctant consent.

"I do wish, John, you would promise me one thing," said she, after the matter was settled, "and that is that if you are elected you will serve your time and then retire forever from politics. I encouraged you to go into it, because I thought it best for you and for us, but I had no conception of what it meant, and have not been nearly so happy as I was in the good old days before you left the factory." To this request John gave a guarded reply.

A friend of Flanders in the real estate and loan business conducted the affair for him in a quiet way, and in a few days he had to his credit in the bank $3,000, while the agent held a mortgage on the home for that amount. This matter being settled John turned with renewed interest to the excitement of the closing weeks of the campaign.

None except those who have been candidates for office can realize to what extent such persons are dogged by men who claim to wield a great influence in politics, and who always have some scheme which will yield rich results in votes if they are only furnished with a little money. This is especially true in close counties where floaters are more numerous, and where candidates are compelled to look after individual voters.

The best thing a candidate can do with these political heelers and grafters is to kick them out of his presence and have nothing to do with them. As a rule, they are persons without a particle of influence. They flourish during campaigns and make enough off candidates and party managers to enable them to exist until the next campaign opens. No reputable business man would endure these pests for a minute, and yet, strange to say, politicians, who know better, cater to them, pay them money to keep them in line, and perhaps lose them in the end because the other party gives him a dollar or two more.

These grafters do not control their own votes. They are human scavengers and do much to bring politics into ill-repute. They have no political principles and their presence about party headquarters is enough to drive reputable citizens away from any participation in campaign work. They are the most conspicuous figures at primaries and in conventions and disgust the better element of both parties to such an extent as to cause them to believe everybody connected with politics is corrupt.

If candidates for office and party managers would spend as much time and money in interesting the better class of citizens and getting them out to the conventions, and urging them to take part in campaigns, and ignore the ward heelers and political vultures, they would place politics on a higher and better plane and would make it less a matter of bargain and sale. This pandering to the saloon vote and buying the influence of men who are totally void of principle and are without standing in the community is one of the most senseless evils of modern politics; and it is an evil which is spreading and will continue to spread until it has reached such a limit that it will bring about a revolution, and then business men and taxpayers will assert themselves and inaugurate a reform which will give tone to party politics and place better men in our municipal and county offices.

These parasites followed Flanders everywhere. Dirty and unkempt, they came into his home and he felt called upon to listen to them and humor them when his better judgment and his duty to his family told him he should close the door in their faces. They stopped him on the streets, buttonholed him in the stores and hotels, whispered to him in public meetings, and all with such an air of importance and familiarity that at times it was really amusing. They bled him, too, for like every other candidate he was willing to do anything and everything if it promised a vote.

CHAPTER X

The Sun was the local organ of the opposition party in the town while the Herald championed the principles of the party of which Flanders was a candidate. Both newspapers were ably conducted and both were recognized as straight party organs and hard fighters.

There was no tendency on the part of either newspaper to descend into dirty politics. The editors differed radically and honestly on party principles and in each campaign each paper devoted considerable space to politics. Both publications were well backed financially, were under no obligations to any man or corporation and zealously guarded the interests of the public in all things.

Such newspapers exert a tremendous

JAMES DAGAN.

influence. Going into hundreds and thousands of homes every day with their opinions on current events they become a very part of their readers, and whatever views are expressed through their columns carry great weight. When they criticise an individual the reading public believes such criticism just, and when they praise it is usually taken for granted that the subject is worthy.

The proprietors and editors of the Sun were Jacob Forester and James Dagan. Both were newspaper men of experience. Forester was in middle life and looked after the business end of the concern while Dagan was a young man, keen, cool and calculating and had charge of the editorial department. Dagan was unmarried and had not lived in the town many years, while Forester had grown to manhood there, was married and surrounded by an interesting family.

The editors and proprietors of the Herald were Fred Richards and Gordon McMillen. Both were young married men, clear headed, aggressive and of excellent character. Both papers had hustling staffs and both were always on the lookout to say something or do something for the benefit of the town.

Some years prior to this campaign two or three officeholders, elected by the opposition party, had, either through carelessness or with malice aforethought, caused the county a considerable loss of money in certain public improvements. The Herald had ferreted out the whole thing and the officials, not being able to make good the loss, it had fallen upon the bondsmen. Indeed, in one case criminal prosecution followed, but there was a failure to convict, as the evidence was too weak. The fact that the Sun refused to condone the wrong, although the officials belonged to its party had a wholesome effect on the politics of the county, as the political leaders understood that the misdoings of public servants would not be covered up because of political friendship. In fact, the Sun, although it had not discovered the crookedness, was just as emphatic in its demand for a complete investigation and prompt punishment, in case crime was proved, as was the Herald.

Ever since the nomination the Sun had treated Flanders and his fellow candidates fairly. It is true that in one two issues after the convention it had hinted that some queer work had been performed to bring about Flanders nomination, but probably because it could not get hold of anything definite it had dropped the subject and had practically ignored the entire ticket, contenting itself with flattering notices of its own party's candidates and appealing for support on the ground that they were not only good men and would make capable officials, but that they stood on a platform which enunciated their party's principles.

The Herald conducted its side of the contest in much the same manner, and, in truth, they were models of what newspapers should be in a campaign in which, so far as known, the candidates of both parties were honorable and capable men.

The contest had progressed to within two weeks of election day. Everybody was talking politics. It was a fruitful theme of discussion in the home, on the streets, and in the hotels and business houses. Great public meetings were held. Eminent orators from all parts of the state and from neighboring states harangued enthusiastic audiences. There were torchlight processions, bands, marching clubs and campaign songs. The state organizations of both parties were paying particular attention to the county, because both realized it was fighting ground, and so it was that the most effective and persuasive speakers were sent there in order to arouse enthusiasm, convert voters and bring the full party strength to the polls.

The executive committee of Flanders' party met every other evening and the central committee was in session every Saturday afternoon. Reports were received from the sub-committeemen from all parts of the county. Doubtful voters were given special attention. Campaign clubs were formed in every precinct in order to create interest among the young voters. Private meetings were held in district school houses or at the homes of school district committeemen. The poll was revised every week and was at last considered the most accurate ever taken by the party. Two weeks before the election this poll showed, after throwing out every doubtful voter, that they had a plurality of 47 in the county. From inside sources they learned that the poll of the opposition gave them the county by less than half that number.

Harry Bennett's special organization was doing most effective work. His men knew the county thoroughly and their political training enabled them to smooth down many rough places. Their demands for money were increasing, but Flanders had confidence in them and every demand was honored.

The opposition party was by no means idle. The managers had put up a superb organization and were pulling wires adroitly. Their candidates were scouring the county and their forces were lined up so solidly and advantageously that in spite of the shrewdest manipuations the Flanders organization made little impression on them. The managers of both political parties as well as the candidates believed their particular party would win at the polls, and yet the uncertainty was so great that nothing was left undone to realize on something more substantial than a belief which might prove to be not well founded.

The contest was recognized by the political veterans of the county as one of the most stubborn and doubtful they had witnessed in all their years of experience.

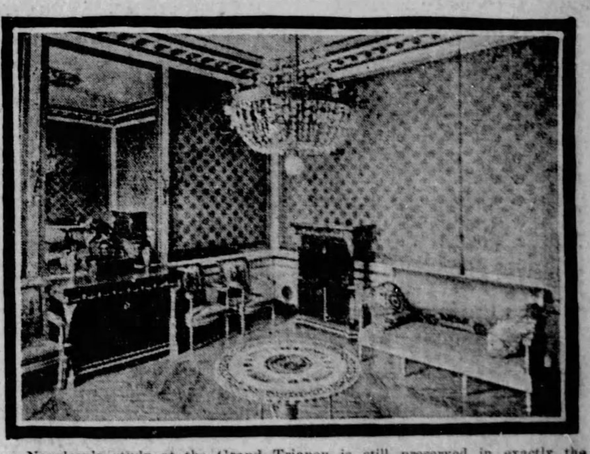
Just two weeks before election day Flanders was astounded on opening the Sun to read the following:

"The Sun does not believe in making personal attacks on candidates simply because they have been nominated by the opposition party. This paper believes that a good citizen does not become a villain merely because he has entered politics. Mud-slinging soils him who uses the article and as a rule aids him at whom it is aimed.

"However, it does not follow that there are not exceptions to the rule. A man may be an honorable fellow until he gets into the whirlpool of politics, and he may then lend himself to the most despicable schemes. When this is true he should be brought to the bar of public justice.

"When a citizen becomes a candidate for public office, when he seeks to be a

GLIMPSE OF NAPOLEON'S STUDY



Napoleon's study at the Grand Trianon is still preserved in exactly the form in which the great emperor left it. Every piece of furniture is practically the same as when Napoleon occupied the room, while all the decorations, which are, of course, in the familiar Napoleonic styles, are carefully preserved.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove what the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood; that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I cheerfully recommend and endorse the Great Remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, for kidney trouble and bad liver. I have used it and derived great benefit from it. I believe it has cured me entirely of kidney and liver trouble, from which I suffered terribly.

Most gratefully yours,
A. R. Reynolds, Chief of Police,
Columbus, Ga.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion; make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How To Find Out

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

servant of the people, he becomes a semi-public individual and those who are asked to support him have a right to know how he conducts himself, and if there is a question as to his morals it is perfectly proper that his attention be called to the charges and that he be given an opportunity to refute them unless, indeed, they be true: and if they be true it is better for voters to know it before election rather than after the candidate has become entrusted with public office.

"Mr. John Flanders is a candidate for county auditor. He has been a resident of this city for a number of years and his character has been above reproach and his reputation of the best. For years he was confidential man to Earl, Rogers & Co., and we understand could be there yet had he not decided to enter politics.

"Now that Mr. Flanders is a candidate for an important county office we desire to ask him a few questions and assure him that he can have as much space in the Sun as he may wish to make answer. On the nature of his answers will depend the introduction of certain evidence now in possession of the editors of this paper.

"Mr. Flanders, when you were a candidate before your party's primaries for the nomination for auditor did you make an arrangement with Milligan, a paving contractor, by which he was to give you the votes of 75 men in the Fifth ward, you to pay the sum of $100 for his services?"

"Did you, on the day you were nominated, place in the hands of certain of your managers $200 for the purpose of influencing the votes of a number of delegates, and was not this sum paid and the votes, 20 in all, delivered to you?"

"Have you not at this time paid men at work in every precinct in the county to influence voters, and are you not furnishing these men with money to corrupt such voters as can be influenced in this way?

"Have you not mortgaged your property to the amount of $2,500 to $3,000? If you have and the money realized on this mortgage is not being spent to secure your election, what was the purpose of the mortgage?

"Have you not had an agent visit every saloon in the city in your interest, and have you not visited all these saloons and spent money freely, the object being to make yourself solid with this element?

"If you have done these things how can you expect the voters of the better class of our citizens for one of the most important offices in the county?

'If you say you have not done these things the Sun will endeavor to freshen your memory by certain evidence which is now in its possession. As we said above, the columns of this paper are open to you to make reply."

This was a stunner. What was to be done? How did the Sun come into possession of these facts? There had never been an article published in the city which caused such a furore. Within an hour after the appearance of the paper on the streets it seemed as if everybody had read it. What made it all the more of a sensation was the fact that the papers were not accustomed to deal in personalities. This made the situation all the more trying for Flanders. The first thing to be done was to consult his political friends.

(To Be Continued.)

FOREIGN NOTES.

The correspondent of a Russian paper corrects a statement that the "pips" in raspberry, strawberry and currant jams that are not jam are made of wood, and says they are the seeds of sesame. "This," he reassuringly adds, "is quite harmless and gives a pleasing air of reality to what would otherwise appear a palpable fraud."

When the French Academy of Medicine, Paris, recently moved to new quarters, the carpet in the academy's old meeting room was ordered taken up. It was, and under it were found nine others, on top of one another, each a museum of specimens of Paris dirt, the collection of many years. The British Medical Journal mentions this as a fact.

WIRE $1.40 PER 100 LBS.

SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE put up 100 lbs. to a bale, gauges from 11 to 14 inclusive. Lengths running up to 200 ft. Per 100 lbs. $1.40. Fence Staples, all sizes, per 100 lbs. $2.00. Wire Nails, assorted in a keg, per 100 lbs. $1.70. Barbed Wire, per 100 lbs. $2.60. Poultry Netting, Field Fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for free catalogue No. 227, on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs and Receivership CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts, Chicago.

PLACES TO AVOID.

Here Are a Few Regions in Which Life Is Not a Joy.

As places of residence neither the Bahrien Islands, in the Persian Gulf, nor the city Yakutsk, Siberia, have much to offer in the way of climate.

In Bahrien you cook and in Yakutsk you freeze. Bahrien is said to be the hottest place in the world. The thermometer often registers between 110 and 120 degrees night and day for months at a time. This rather beats Fort Yuma, Ariz., which is considered the hottest place in the United States.

Yakutsk is called the coldest city in the world. The thermometer frequently registers 73 degrees below zero.

Though Yakutsk is the coldest city in the world, Verhoyansk, in northwestern Siberia, claims to be the coldest inhabited place on the globe, the thermometer registering 90 degrees below zero in January.

It also claims to be the place possessing the most variable climate, for while it is 90 degrees below in January, it is 86 above in the shade in August during the day, with a drop down to freezing every midsummer night.

The wettest place in the world is Greytown, Nicaragua, where the annual rainfall is 260 inches.

The driest place in the world is probably the rainless coast of Northern Chile. They have a shower there about once in every ten years. Nothing grows on this desolate strip of barren coast, and the dreary towns from which thenitrates and the minerals mined in that region are shipped depend for their subsistence upon food brought to them in ships from the fertile strips to the north and south of the desert.

Northern Russia and the shores of the French Congo are said to me the cloudiest places in the world, and for fog there is no region like the Grand Banks, the southern coast of Newfoundland, and the waters of Nova Scotia.

This region is one or fog for a large part of the year, and the very home of the fog is the island of Grand Manan, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, where the sailors declare, but natives manufacture fog. When a bank of especially thick fog is seen approaching over the waters the mariners turn to each other and say, "The Grand Mananers are at work."—Washington Post.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

EMU EGGS IN AN INCUBATOR

A curious experiment is being tried in this city, the result of which is awaited eagerly by persons interested in natural history. Several of the hen emus and brown pelicans at the National Zoo have laid a number of eggs recently, which Keeper Blackburn was careful to preserve and send to a bird dealer, who has placed them in an incubator, and is now awaiting results. In the magnificent aviary of Sir Walter Rothschild, at Tring, England, large broods of young emus are hatched and raised every year. Although the adult bird is very sombre colored, the young are quite attractive, being of a light reddish brown color, with very distinct dark stripes running from head to tail, a marking which they lose as they grow older. Although Sir Walker has found little difficulty in raising ostriches, emus, rheas and cassowaries in England, strange to say, cassowaries in his aviaries and parks very rarely lay eggs, and he has not succeeded thus far in raising any of them.

If the incubation of the eggs above mentioned proves successful, the Zoo will have some further additions to the young born there during the past season. The young tapir born early last spring is now almost full grown, and has lost every trace of its youthful stripes, the baby monkey, born about Jan. 1, is in fine condition and growing at a famous rate, and the two nyl-gai fawns are now as large as their mother and beginning to take on the black color of the adult male.—Washington Post.

RUTH ELLEN'S BURGLAR

ELIZABETH AYRES.

"What would you do if you should wake up in the middle of the night and find a burglar in the house?"

"I don't know what I should do now," Ruth Ellen answered, but I know what I did once."

She waited a moment for proper manifestation of interest before she related her story. Being sufficiently encouraged by the chorused appeal to describe her experience, Ruth Ellen continued:

"It happened some time ago, one night when mother and I were alone in the house. She was sleeping in a room across the hall, and knew nothing about it until it was all over. Something woke me out of a sound sleep in the middle of the night. I sat straight up in bed and saw a man standing by my dressing table. 'Why,' I said, 'for mercy's sake what are you doing here? Go right away, don't you stay another minute!' That's what I did," Ruth Ellen repeated triumphantly. "I said, 'for mercy's sake, what are you doing here? Go right away'—and he went. I heard him run down the stairs and out of the house. He just faded away at the sound of my voice."

"He was a perfect gentleman though he was disguised as a burglar," Edwin Arthur commented in teasing mood.

He was seemingly crushed and annihilated by Ruth Ellen's withering glance and murmured in apology: "every time I open my mouth I put my foot in it."

Ruth Ellen's prowess in time of burglar danger was unanimously voted as showing presence of mind and altogether "nervy."

"Oh, no," Ruth Ellen disclaimed with becoming modesty, "I was simply so frightened I didn't know what I was doing. It was daylight before I dared to get up and call mother. Meantime every sound I heard was a burglar and I was too frightened to stir. I just kept still and quaked."

"After all," remarked the Philosopher, thoughtfully, "why should we be so alarmed at the thought of burglars in the house? They are nothing but men, as a general rule."

"How true is this," soliloquised the frivolous Edwin Arthur.

He was immediately snubbed into silence, and the Philosopher proceeded to elucidate his theory.

"The average burglar is a coward. If he is discovered, he would far rather make his escape in safety than take what he wants by force. Of course, if he is cornered he will fight, but he would prefer to run away. One often reads stories of some desperate thief caught in the act by a little child or charming young woman whose innocence or kindness touches his heart, so that he remembers he was once a gentleman. Usually under these circumstances he does some noble deed or displays his gallantry and becomes a reformed character."

"Even if he is found with the goods on him," quoth Edwin Arthur, the incorrigible. "How lovely is fiction."

Some irreverent members of the company applauded him with a subdued laugh, but Ruth Ellen crushed him again with an indignant stare and professed utter absorption in the Philosopher's tale.

The Philosopher, though he heard the sound of his own voice, was a good-natured man and graciously pardoned the interruption.

"Putting romance aside," he went on, "I remember of an actual occurrence when a burglar permitted himself to be taken rather than to hurt a woman. I was staying in the house where it happened and helped to capture the man, though if it had been left for me to decide I should have opened the door and told him to go.

"The one who really took him was a little, slender slip of a woman who openly owned to a deadly fear of mice and shamelessly confessed her timidity in the face of danger. We had been sitting late around the fire one night, talking much in the same way as we are tonight, only our conversation turned on things supernatural instead of burglars.

"We had told several shivery tales and, when at last we separated, the little woman declared she was too nervous to sleep and should keep a light in her room until morning. We laughed at her for being so foolish and gave her some sage advice as to the proper control of her nerves.

"I suppose I had been asleep for an hour or more when I heard a crash down stairs. I threw on some clothes and got out of my room in a hurry. The little woman will be terribly frightened, I remember of thinking when I went down stairs. In the hall I met the other two men of the household. We came near grappling with one another in the dark, but hearing a stir in the dining room, we joined forces and investigated. The fire in the grate was not out and the live coals lighted the room enough for us to see the little woman hanging to the neck of a big, burly fellow. She was not making a sound, but she clung to him like grim death. He was so tall, her feet were swinging clear from the floor. He stood there trying to unclasp her hands from his neck, and making the effort so carefully he was not succeeding.

"It was a queer picture. Two chairs had been overturned and the man's hat had fallen off. These were the only signs of a struggle. It was so evident the man was sure he was trapped, that no more force was necessary. We managed to get the little woman away from his neck and persuaded her to go up stairs. Then we gave our prisoner our undivided attention. Seeing the game was up, he was very quiet and indifferent, and surrendered without protest. 'Plucky woman,' was all he said, 'hung to me like a wildcat.'

"He went to prison for his gallantry that night. The little woman vowed she wouldn't appear against him. Of course she had to. She cried like a baby in court when she told how she saw a man at the sideboard in the dining room. He was bending over, and without waiting to think she leaped at his neck and hung there. He sprang erect and at first was rough in trying to shake her off, but, the the little woman sobbed in giving her evidence, 'when he knew what I was, he was a perfect gentleman.'

"All this goes to prove," the philosopher concluded, "that burglars are normal human beings whose energy is wrongly directed. There is really no sense in holding them in such fear, it is only necessary to use a little reason."

"Or fall on their necks and weep," amended Edwin Arthur.

After the Philosopher's tale was done, finding the night was growing old, the circle disbanded. Those who comprised it were a gay little set of people, come together as guests at an over-Sunday house party. Edwin Arthur and Ruth Ellen were of the party, and, while their engagement was not formally announced, they were always bracketed together.

Unfortunately, just at this period, a misunderstanding disturbed their serenity, and, despite Edwin Arthur's efforts to make peace, Ruth Ellen was adamant and they were not on speaking terms.

When she was in the seclusion of her room the night of the burglar stories, she found she was not sleepy and so decided to be miserable, pondering the estrangement between herself and Edwin Arthur. She curled up in a big, easy chair and sat brooding. Her mind wandered and returned to burglars. In the quiet of the night, the house seemed void of human habitation and behaved itself as houses do when left to themselves. There were mysterious creakings and stealthy rustlings. The wind whined in the chimneys and tried the windows with prying fingers. Ruth Ellen, every nerve alert, sat listening and waiting for something, she knew not what, to happen.

She thought she heard footsteps stealing down the hall and the stairs giving under the tread of some one moving softly. "Burglars," she whispered. She glanced fearfully toward her door and fancied the knob was turning in its socket. In a moment the house became so still again she thought she was mistaken and calmed herself by remembering what the Philosopher had said about the harmlessness of burglars. Suddenly she heard a thump from below, followed by the snap of an igniting match.

Without pausing to consider possible consequences she sprang to her door, wrenched it open and sped down the stairs. In the lower hall she stopped to listen. It was all dark and still. She felt her way along the hall to the door of the room where they had been sitting in the evening. The shades had been raised and the light from the electric lamp outside shone through the window. She saw a stooping figure before the fireplace. She thought of the little woman's bravery and crept toward it. When she was near enough she flung herself on the bending figure and fastened her arms around its neck.

Ruth Ellen was not a featherweight and the impact of her body knocked her victim off his balance. He fell forward, carrying Ruth Ellen with him and loosening her hold. She heard a smothered exclamation and felt herself caught in a pair of strong arms that lifted her to her feet. A hand came down over her lips and she was ordered in a hoarse whisper not to scream.

Ruth Ellen's bravery deserted her and left her a craven. She was conscious of only one feeling and that was fear; a fear that held her senseless to the voice that begged her not to be afraid, she was with a gentlemanly burglar. Finding his words unheeded, the gentlemanly burglar gave Ruth Ellen a vigorous shaking.

"Oh, is it you?" she gasped, catching a sight of his face in the wavering light.

"Yes'm," Edwin Arthur answered meekly, "I was hunting for my pipe."

Relief, indignation and laughter struggled for possession of Ruth Ellen and laughter gained the victory. She sank down into a giggly, helpless heap on the carpet. And Edwin Arthur, seeing his advantage, was quick to take it and sat down beside her. He slipped his arm around her waist and made his back comfortable against a chair.

"Ruth Ellen," he said in a solemn whisper, "this is very improper. You must go to bed immediately, but before you go tell me this, and tell me truly: What would you do if you should wake up in the middle of the night and find a burglar in the house?"

"Fall on his neck," Ruth Ellen answered demurely.

FLOWERS OF PREY.

Insects of the Form and Color of Orchids—Their Carnivorous Appetites.

Probably in some respects the most surprising results of late entomological exploration is the discovery of semblances of orchidaceous flowers endowed with animal life and voracious, carniverous appetites, that seize and incontinently devour insect vegetarians which, allured by their form and color, incautiously alight upon them.

These flower insects belong to the curious family Manitidae, of which we have a well known member of our Southern states, Phasmonantis carolina, commonly called "praying mantis," though if the first part of the name were spelled with an "e" instead of an "a" it would be far more appropriate, since no known insect is more bloodthirsty and destructive of smaller and weaker individuals belonging to its class. Its form is characteristic of its predatory habits.

The mantis is really a four legged insect, for the two limbs are so modified that they cannot under any circumstances be used in walking, and are no more properly termed legs than would be the arms of men or the wings of birds. They are, in fact, the natural weapons of the insect, and are used for nothing else than fighting and for capturing prey.

An insect discovered by Wood Mason masquerades sometimes as a pink and at others as a white orchid. The whole flower insect is either conspicuously white or of a resplendent pink color, and both in color and form perfectly imitates a flower. The lower or apparently anterior petal if an orchidaceous blossom, the labellum, often of a very curious shape, is represented by the abdomen of the insect, for its wings, are actually the femurs of the two pairs of posterior limbs, so greatly expanded, flattened and shaped in such manner as to represent the remaining petals of the flower.

As the mantis rests, head downward, amid the stems and leaves of a plant, the forelegs drawn in so that they cannot be seen, the thighs of the two hind ones radiating from each side, and the thorax and abdomen raised at right angles to each other, the insect might easily at first sight deceive more discriminating entomologists than the honey suckers that seeute upon it.

An allied species, exactly resembling a pink orchid, is mentioned by Dr. Wallace, on the authority of Sir Charles Dilke, as inhabiting Java. Its specialty is alluring and capturing butterflies. The expected guest having arrived, it seemingly closes and spread out for his delectation arises and devours him.

Professor S. Kurtz, while at Pagu, in lower Burmah, saw what he supposed to be an orchid of a species unfamiliar to him but upon examination found it to be a mantis, of the genus gonglyus. As is common with the habit of its kind when alighted upon a plant, it hung head downward, exposing the under surface to view sometimes motionless, and sometimes swaying gently like a flower touched by gentle zephyrs. A bright violet-blue dilation of the thorax in front of which its forelegs, banded with black, extended the corolla of a papilionaceous flower so perfectly as to deceive the eyes of a practiced botanist.

A whole tribe of spiders, members of the Thomisadae family, living in flower cups, assume the colors and markings of the flowers in which they lay in wait for victims.

Brazilian birds, fly catchers, display a brilliantly colored crest, easily mistaken for a flower cup. Insects, attracted by what appears to be a freshly opened blossom, furnish the birds with food. An Asiatic lizad is entirely colored like the surface of the desert plains where it lives, except at each angle of the mouth blooms a brilliant red folding of the flesh, exactly resembling a little flower that grows in the sand. Insects lured by the seeming flower are incontinently disillusioned when the settle upon it.—Scientific American.

OTHER WORLDS.

Our sole knowledge of the people on other worlds and how far the people there differ from our inhabitants, can only be guessed by comparison with animal nature on this small sphere of ours. More important to us is a knowledge of ourselves. "KNOW THYSELF" was an old Greek thought. How to take care of one's own body is not so simple as some think; the human mechanism is a wonderful thing and requires watching.

One man who has done more to teach the American people how to care for their bodies than almost any other, is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the Author of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser." He says: It is not the quantity of the food eaten which produces strength and health (for some people can keep strong on a very meagre diet), but it is how much food is *absorbed* and assimilated by the blood and carried to nourish every organ of the body. It is, therefore, vitally necessary for the body that the stomach be in a healthy state. If disease of the stomach, or what is called "stomach trouble," prevents proper nutrition then the heart, liver, lungs, and kidneys do not get proper food—they are not fed on rich red blood, and in consequence, begin to show signs of distress. Outwardly these *signs* may be pimples and eruptions on skin, pale face, sleepless nights, tired, languid feelings, or, by reason of the nerves not being fed on pure blood, they become starved, and we receive a *warning* in the pain we call neuralgia. Rheumatism, too, is a blood disease. After years of practice and study Dr. Pierce found that an Alterative Extract, which he named "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," made from the extracts of several plants, invariably produced a tonic effect upon the system. It helped the process of absorption of the healthy elements in the food and increased the red corpuscles of the blood, as well as eliminated the poisons from the system.

Business is business. No time for headaches. Constipation causes them. Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure them by curing the cause. Laxative and mild.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston: "An Evans of Suffolk," is a light and entertaining novel of modern Boston life. A lady, ashamed of a disreputable family, poses as being without relatives, and involves herself in trouble.

"Hemming the Adventurer," by Theodore Roberts, is a very long novel, full ofaction and adventure. It is nicely illustrated.

"The Day Before Yesterday" by Sarn Andrew Shafer, is a story of child-life in a village of the middle west, back in the fifties, charmingly told. The McMillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

"Dennis Dent," by E. W. Hornung, is a sea novel, of power and vivid picturing, the interest being well sustained. The Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York.

"The Rainbow Chasers," by John H. Whitson, is a lively novel of plainsman life. It is entertaining and vigorous. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"A Preacher's Story of His Life," by Dr. W. L. Rainsford, is well described by its title. It is a story of his own life from childhood. The Outlook Co., 287 Fourth avenue, New York.

The life of the late Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, noted physician and scientist, has been written by Professor Francis Newton Thorpe in memory of the manifold works of this eminent Philadelphian. —J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

An interesting part of Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury's book, "The Standard of Pronunciation in English," is the history of the evolution of pronouncing dictionary. The argument of the book is that there never has been and never can be an undisputed standard of pronunciation for our language.—Harper & Brothers, New York.

MEMORY.

Why We Remember Some Things and Forget Others.

This is a subject regarding which a good deal of nonsense is habitually talked. We often hear people say that they have a good memory for certain things, but a bad one for other things. This I believe to be a delusion. A man's memory may be good or it may be bad, but it cannot well be good for one thing and bad for another thing. It might as well be said that a bottle was good for holding brandy, but bad for holding whisky. In the case of a feeble intellect all its faculties will be feeble—memory, judgment and all the rest—but they will not be feeble for one purpose and vigorous for another purpose. The fact is that our memory is in itself equally powerful or feeble for all purposes, but we remember those things which interest us most, and so say that we have good memories for such things; while we forget those things which do not interest us, and we say, accordingly, that we have bad memories for those things.

Horace Walpole used to say that his memory was all-retentive as to the names of persons and of place, but that it was absolutely impotent in regard to dates. It has been said of him by Macaulay, I think—that he could tell you the name of the grandmaid of Sir Ethelred, but that he could not tell you whether she lived in the year 500 or in the year 1500. The truth was that he took an interest in names and genealogies, but none in dates. Similarly, in his introduction to "Anne of Geierstein," Scott aptly says:

"I have through life been entitled to adopt old Beattie, of Meikledale's answer to his parish minister when the latter was eulogizing him with respect to the same faculty: 'No doctor,' said the honest border laird, 'I have no command of my memory; it retains only what happens to hit my fancy; and like enough, sir, if you were to preach to me for a couple of hours on end I might be unable at the close of the discourse to remember one word of it.' Perhaps there are few men whose memory serves them with equal fidelity as to many different classes of subjects, but I am sorry to say that, while mine has rarely failed me as to any snatch of verse or trait of character that had once interested my fancy, it has generally been a frail support not only as to names and dates, and other minute technicalities of history, but as to many more important things."

"No, it is pretty certain that we have not good memories for this and bad memories for that, in any other sense than that we remember that which interests us and forget that which interests us not.—Notes and Queries.

DAINTY CHINAWARE.

Nursery Rhymes and Illustrations Upon Nursery Sets.

The new nursery china in Royal Doulton is specially interesting. These contain nursery rhymes and illustrations such as "Little Bo-Peep," "Mother Hubbard" and other similar subjects.

A so-called "refrigerator set" is a novelty in pottery. Its various pieces have ivory backgrounds with a green decoration, and consist of bowls (with covers) of various sizes. They are perfectly air tight, the handle of the cover and the cover itself being sunk sufficiently to enable them to be placed solidly one above the other. They are guaranteed to withstand the temperatures for which they are devised.

Cut glass fern dishes are unusual. These have a white metal inside dish for the fern and an outside one of brilliantly-cut glass.

The tankard shape pitcher still continues first favorite in point of quaintness over the squat or bowl shapes.

Special vases for violets or sweet peas are of plain white or green glass, with a flat, rather broad bottom, and a broad, flaring top.

If You Have These Symptoms

Send For My Book.

If you want to feel better,
If you want more strength,
If you lack ambition,
If you can't do things like you used to,
If you lack confidence in yourself,
If your nerve—your courage—is leaving you,
If you lack vim, vigor, vitality,
if something is eating away your constitution,
write to me for the book you need.

The book tells of my discovery. Tells how after thirty years I found the cause of the symptoms and many others, given above.

The book tells how by scientific experiment I traced out the causes that bring on chronic diseases. It tells how I perfected my prescription —Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

I found invariably that where there was a weakness, the inside nerves were weak. Where there was a lack of vitality that the vital nerves lacked power. Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves. Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organs' nerves, the inside—the invisible nerves.

This was a revelation. Then my real success began.

When I combined ingredients that would strengthen, that would vitalize these nerves. That prescription I called a restorative. It is known the world over as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. After that I did not fail to cure one case in each hundred. In the extremely difficult cases my failures for five years were one in each forty treated. I found cancer incurable. Cancer is for surgery, not medicine.

Then how to get this prescription to sick ones everywhere was my thought. I must announce it in the public press. But, then, will they realize the truth of my discovery—the real power of Dr. Shoop's Restorative? Then a way came to me—like an inspiration. "I will offer it to the sick on trial. Then they will know I am sincere."

I wrote a reliable druggist in each city and village in America. They agreed to co-operate with me. Now by any sick one

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Can be taken on trial. For a full month I will let you use it entirely at my risk.

Send no money. Just write me for the book you need. When I send it I will tell you of a druggist near by who will permit the month's trial. Use the Restorative a month. Then decide. If you say to the druggist "It did not help me," that will relieve you of any expense whatever. He will bill the cost to me.

This is my way of clearing your mind of all doubts as to what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do. No matter how prejudiced, you cannot dispute this absolute security I offer. You cannot resist an offer like this if you are at all sick.

If you have a weakness, write me. If you can't do things like you used to do them, tell me about it.

Write in confidence. As a physician I will tell you a way to help. Get my book now—today.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 5528, Racine, Wis.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

I notice many poultry men speak of using trap nests. Will some one who knows, describe how a trap nest is made?—S., Peoria, O.

Will some one tell me how to keep cabbage in good condition until spring. I have tried burying them in the ground, but as there is so much freezing and thawing they don't keep well in this climate.—S., Bedford, Ind.

A. B., Wellsville, Tenn:—All we know about ginseng culture is given in the issue of March 24, in the Farmstead. A dry root can now be resuscitated. Ginseng can not be made to grow the same spring, unless it wants to.

I have a horse that has granulated eyelids. Can any reader tell me what will cure it? His eyes water and the whites turn red. The eyesight is not affected.—Reader.

Will some one tell me what kills my turkeys? They take a diarrhea, the droppings are yellow, streaked with green, sometimes they linger for two weeks and then die. I have opened two or three. The liver was spotted, the spots of a brownish yellow color. What is a remedy?—R., Mannington, W. Va.

I have a very fine cow, due to drop a calf on May 1. She has been enormously swollen for two months. What can I do?—C., Floursville, Tenn.

I have a sow which has been with pig eight months, is still in a hearty condition, and has never missed a feed. She was struck over the head with a club while catching a chicken, about two weeks before farrowing. Could this have been the cause? Can anything be done for her?—Reader.

Can any one tell a sure cure for blood spavin?—C., Corry, Pa.

Will some one tell me what to do for a snake bite on a cow? She was bitten about a year ago on the jaw, and has never gotten well. Is there any danger in using the milk?—M., Craigfield, Tenn.

Note by Editor:—We shall be glad to print answers. Our rule should be, never to use milk from a sick cow, no matter what the trouble.

Can any of your numerous readers give a plan to rid ground of the weed known as sorrel? It is sometimes called sheep sorrel. It will grow so thick that it will choke the grass out.—M., Florence, Pa.

Are the experiment bulletins of different states free to citizens of other states? If not, how much would they cost?—C., Marr, O.

Note by Editor:—The state experiment stations are supported by appropriations made by the legislature of that state. The bulletins are for the farmers of that state, free to them but not to others, of course. Write for the bulletin you want, inclosing three 2-sent stamps and you will generally get it.

Is there any way of killing the daisy and other weeds in a farm besides the tiresome method of pulling?—C., Marr, O.

Would like to know what to do for my horse. About 9 months ago a swelling came on his withers more prominent on one than the other. It acted like it might break and form a fistula, but has not done so yet. There seems to be a hard lump about the size of a hen's egg on one side. It is not sore. Have tried several "sure cures," but all have failed. Would not do without your valuable paper.—N. Cowan, Ind.

Please tell us where we may find herds of ponies, the different kinds and the best place to go to buy them.—I., Elberfeld, Ind.

Note by Editor:—Such questions we cannot answer in The Blade, because it would be a first-class free advertisement for the man who deals in ponies. Never ask us where you can buy anything or where you can sell anything.

I should like to ask M. V., of Farwell, Mich., in Blade of March 10, how I may know male fern from any other fern, or what is the difference —M., Whitesburg, Tenn.

Note by Editor:—You will have to buy the fluid extract of male fern at a drug store. If the druggist don't have it, tell him to look it up in the United States Dispensatory and order it for you.

Will some one kindly tell me what to do to stop hens from eating their feathers? I have tried different things, but nothing seems to help them.—B., Cuba, N. Y.

Please tell what can be done for hens that pick feathers off the necks of other hens?—D., Pauttsville, N. Y.

I have a cow that has been nodding her head for two weeks like a person with palsy. When she goes fast, or turns quickly she falls. She has reduced in flesh, and the flow of milk has decreased. What's the cause and what's the cure?—L., Pikeville, Tenn.

Would sheep manure and wood ashes make good fertilizer for corn? Would it be as good as bought fertilizer, or should ashes be mixed with sheep manure for corn? Also, are coal cinders, taken from the shop, good fertilizer for apple trees?—S., Slatyfork, W. Va.

Will some one tell me how to prepare lime rock for use as a fertilizer? Also, would it be good for a farm garden of various soils, growing several kinds of crops?—Subscriber, Cutlips, W. Va.

Will some one please tell me what ails my sheep? They first seem stupid and then have some fever. They do not care for food. Then they get down, have convulsions, the head draws back, and there are many symptoms of a person with spinal menengitis. In a week or ten days they die. They seem to be in much suffering most all the time. I opened one after it was dead and found that the lungs were almost entirely gone, and much blood and water, where the lungs should be. I would like to know a remedy if there is one, as I have lost two and have one sick now.—P., Salisbury, Mo.

Can any of the many readers of The Blade tell me if twin heifers will make milch cows or not? I have a pair. Their mother is No. 1 for butter and milk. Some say they will and some say not.—T., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

I clipped a heave cure from The Blade some weeks since, and I can't find it. I want the best cure that can be had.—W., Tarpaphoke, Fla.

Note by Editor:—If some one will send us a remedy, we will be glad to print.

What is the cause and the remedy? I have a driving mare which has a knot or lump on the hind leg, just above the knee and between the bone and the ligament that attaches the muscle of the hip to the back of the knee. The lump is as large as an egg, is solid, but is not attached to the bone. It has been there about four months, but has never caused any lameness.—H., Effingham, Ill.

The Farmstead Editor Talks to His Readers

Dear Friends: The editor of the Farmstead is in a quandary. He most heartily thanks you all for the kind things you say of the Farmstead, and he would be more than happy if he could answer all your queries and print all your letters. Up to a few weeks ago he could do this, but the number of letters has increased so much that it is an impossibility to do this. So we must do SOMETHING to reduce the size of

First, men and brethren: The diseases of animals are very much like those of mankind. Now, just above, are a lot of questions about such diseases. Of these, several should have been cases for the nearest veterinary surgeon. Granulated eyelids is the same in a horse as in a human. Any doctor would give the remedy. Dysentry in turkeys is due to poor care and a cold, draughty roost. The queries of C., Stouxville, Fla.; of Reader; of M., Cragfield, Tenn., all will possibly fail of their interest by the lateness of any possible reply. The proper thing when any farm animal falls ill, is to call a physician—a veterinary surgeon. P., of Salisbury, Mo., fails, as is so often the case, to tell the very fact which would enable us to answer quickly. If the "water" of which he speaks, was outside the lining membrane which covers the lungs, the disease is the same as pleurisy in the human. If the tissue of the lungs itself is destroyed, it is tuberculosis—that is, consumption of the lungs. Then our friend from Apopka, Fla., wants us to remedy his own carelessness by taking space to reprint a recipe. We need the space for new replies. Dear friends, consider!

Another thing: Send your full name, your postoffice, STATE (and rural route number, if you are on one), every time. We don't want to publish them at all. But these are good reasons, which you would fully appreciate, if you sat by the Farmstead editor's desk for a day, why it is right and proper you should tell exactly who you are and how to reach you, and not the least of these is, that nobody has a right to expect an answer unless he is a subscriber to the Weekly Blade.

Cabbage Worms.

Editor Farmstead: To W., Somerset, Ky.: After cabbage begins to head, sprinkle fine salt on, quite often, when the dew is on. I have never tried this, but a practical gardener tells me this is the best remedy he knows of.—K., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Seedless Apples.

After experimenting for several years, John F. Spencer, of Grand Junction, Colorado, has succeeded in perfecting a seedless apple. The new fruit very much resembles the seedless orange, in that the meat is solid with slightly hard substance in the navel end. He originally produced five trees to bear seedless apples. From these he has 22,000 trees and his seedless apple is now assured. He has kept his experiment to himself for many years, and now refuses to divulge his secret.

Belgian Hares.

Editor Farmstead: To S., of East Grassfield, O.: Young hares sometimes lie down and "just die," without apparent cause. Nine out of ten so dying are either children of imported parents, or immediate descendants. L

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Weak and Hopeless—Come Unto Me That I May Give You Health and Life and Youth.

Send No Money, Simply Send Your Name and Address and I Will Send You Free Enough of My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered to Convince You of Its Mysterious Unfailing Power.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life, and with it I can make you well, no matter what your sickness. I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure nearly every known ailment of the human flesh. I believe there is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid

DR. C. S. FERRIS.

He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

will not banish, for it has time and again restored to the perfect bloom of health a host of poor and unfortunate sufferers.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, syphilis, lost vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, anaemia, female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma, any disease or weakness of the vital organs, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid, and I rest the whole proof of my power and the truth of my claims on them. Believe them and ye will believe me. To me and my marvelous remedy all diseases seem the same and all diseases are alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith; my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and will banish all disease. I have brought thousands back to life and health and none need perish, for I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you, and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 1243 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Cartooning "Uncle Sam."

Who was the first cartoonist of Uncle Sam? Under what circumstance did it first appear? When? Where?—P. D. M., Waldron, Mich.

The cartooning of Uncle Sam was a growth, not an invention. Before the modern cartoon came into existence, the so-called "comic papers" used to represent the typical Down-East Yankee as a tall, thin individual, with a long-tailed coat, wearing an old fashioned, bell-crowned beaver hat. "Yankee Notions" was the title of a comic paper, published back in the '60's, in New York city, and on its first page, as part of the engraved title, it had a picture of this typical Yankee, whittling a stick. This paper died early in the civil war; and it is possible that the Yankee was the origin of the Uncle Sam cartoon. No one knows who was the first cartoonist to give definite form to Uncle Sam.

All Fools' Day.

Why is the first day of April called All Fools' Day?—W. E. W., Hannah, Ala.

The custom of sending people on empty errands on April 1 (hence called All Fools' Day) is common in every country in Europe. Nothing definite is known of its origin. Some Oriental scholars think it may possibly be derived from a feast among the Hindoos, at which a similar custom prevails; but this is merely conjecture. Others have made a guess that it was derived from Jesus being sent to and fro among Herod, Pilate and Caiaphas; but this is also merely a guess, and does not seem tenable. In France, the fooled person is called "poisson d' Avril" —an April fish—meaning a silly fish, easily caught. In Scotland he is called a gowk, which means a cuckoo.

Coal Below Present Sea Level.

As you have given us light on coal deposits, I would like to ask a question. I saw in the daily reports some time ago from Wilkesbarre, Pa., that in boring to the depth of 2,300 feet, they had found large deposits of coal. As Wilkesbarre is only a few hundred feet above sea level, what was the condition of this earth when the coal was deposited so far below the ocean level?—D. N. W., Grand Junction, Colo.

We have so many questions which, like the above, evince an intelligent interest in geological matters, that our surprise increases that such persons do not buy, or borrow from some high school scholar, a text-book on geology, and read it. Andrews' Geology is an excellent one for their purposes, and costs, we think, only $1.25.

A reading of such a book would teach our friend that the present level of the ground with reference to the sea level is a very modern thing. Here in Ohio, where the limestones were laid down that now form the Trenton limestone, famous for its oil and gas, it was at the bottom of the sea. That was the Silurian age. The sea swarmed with shell-fish of all varieties, most of them extinct ages ago. For uncounted centuries the minute shell-bearing animals lived in the waters of the ocean that rolled over this region, and when they died their shells fell to the bottom. So did the corals and larger shelled animals, until there was a layer enormously thick. This is the Trenton limestone. The hills around Cincinnati are made of it; and one can pick out bits of fossil coral, fossil shells, etc.

All the stratified rocks—shale, sandstone, freestone, limestone, etc.—were laid down in this way at the bottom of ancient seas. There were frequent changes of level; that which was dry land would sink beneath the seas, owing to the shrinking of the earth's still weak crust—weak as compared with what it is now. When the coal beds of which the above questioner speaks were laid down, the then surface was much higher than it is now. That portion sank after the coal was laid down, and the hills and mountains, the rock and soil, now above it—2,300 feet thick at that place—were all laid down over it, at the bottom of the sea, and then lifted again.

Rear Admiral Walker.

Does Rear Admiral Walker, who has been made one of the Panama canal commission, draw his rear admiral's pay and also the $12,000 named as being salary of each commissioner, and also get the $15 a day for drawing it?—W. E. G., South Bend, Ind.

Of course not. While he serves on the commission he is on detached duty as regards the navy, and draws no salary as rear admiral. Why your mean fling as to getting "$15 a day for drawing his salary?" Some people have not the sense to understand that a man's education and training are valuable assets. The story is told of a noted surgeon, who was called in a very critical case, when the patient's life being in the balance. He performed a very delicate surgical operation, for which his bill was $500. The patient, whose life was saved, being a chump, demurred to the bill, saying to the surgeon, "The operation took only five minutes, but you charge me $500." The surgeon's reply was: "No, I charge you $1 for the operation, and $499 for the 'know how!'" That is the case with Admiral Walker. He knows the conditions, and $12,000 a year is a small sum for the "know how."

Increase of Population.

I see it stated on what is good authority, that at the beginning of the 19th century (1801) the population of the world was only 700,000,000. Now it is over 1,500,000,000. Are these figures right? If so, how do you account for so remarkable an increase in so comparatively short a time? And need we expect so great an increase the next coming century? The above I think remarkable.—W. M. W., Wapello, Iowa.

Think a little. There are three checks to population—war, pestilence and famine. Life with the human race, like life in the vegetable world, and among all the lower forms of animal life, is a continued struggle for existence—and the fittest survives. But civilization puts a check on the destructive agencies.

There have been fewer destructive wars, since Napoleon's star sunk forever at Waterloo, than in any previous century in the history of the civilized world. Hence fewer men were killed—and as a natural consequence, the fathers being preserved alive, and not absent on military duty, there were more children born. Hence there has been a greater proportionate increase of population because of the less destruction of men by war.

Second, pestilences have been checked. It has been only within a generation or two that really effective measures have been taken against pestilential diseases. Really, the first of these was the discovery of the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, by Jenner, who died in 1823—within the century of which you speak. Before his time, it was rather the exception than the rule to find a man or woman not pitted with smallpox. Think of the vast saving of life, and the natural increase of the numbers of the human race in the generations following, by that discovery. It was as late as the Spanish war that the fast was demonstrated that yellow fever is due to bites of mosquitoes, infected with the germs of the disease. Increased cleanliness and the development of a really scientific system of medicine—which is only about 30 or 40 years old—have saved millions of human lives each year. Better houses, better food, proper clothing, and all the similar things have prolonged the lives of millions upon millions of men and women and hence allowed the birth of millions upon millions of persons who otherwise would never have been born; and these have had still more millions of children. This point you can study out, if you are wise, with only this hint from us.

Third—as to famine. It is only among barbarous or half-civilized nations that famine can produce any effect. Within the past generation, the only countries that have lost people by famine have been Russia, India and China. That was because there were not modern facilities for the interchange of products. In the Bible, famines and their effects are often spoken of. Why? Because the people referred to were in the pastoral stage of civilization; a stage of barbarism, like the desert Arabs of today. They were not advance enough in civilization to have commerce, in the modern sense of the word. The people of a given region, if their crops failed, starved to death. No such condition can exist today in a civilized country. Why, Europe would starve millions every year if she did not import millions of bushels of cereals. Cut off the import trade of Great Britain for a single year, and two-thirds of her population would die of starvation.

These are but a few basic facts; to do the subject full justice, would take every line of one entire issue of The Blade. However, with only $1.25, you can get a start in the investigation of this wide topic from the few words we can devote to it.

Political Parties.

Please name the two leading political parties from George Washington's time down to the present time and tell in whose administration the party names changed.—A. V., Yondota, O.

At the time the government under the constitution was founded, there developed two parties. One was composed of those who had been heartily in favor of a closer union, and to giving the national government the powers it lacked under the old, makeshift articles of confederation. They were called Federalists. Those who had been opposed to this were called anti-Federalists. Washington was a Federalist, of course. The anti-Federalists formed a party called the Democratic-Republican, which was afterward called the Republican and later the Democratic party, which is in existence now. Jefferson was the first Democratic-Republican President. The Whig party came into prominence in 1832, and the old Federalist party died a natural death. The Whigs strongly favored internal improvements by the general government and an United States bank; the Democrats opposed both. The growing slavery question caused the death of the Whig party after the presidential contest of 1852, and in 1854 the present Republican party was organized, to oppose the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States. It also favored a protective tariff. Since the civil war settled the slavery question the most important issues dividing the two parties have been the tariff and the money questions.

The Know-Nothing Party.

Please give us a short history of the Know Nothing party. It sprang into existence in a night as it were, about 1854—its origin, platform (in short) manner of proceeding, cause of its success, especially in Ohio and other points of interest connected with it.—C. H. K., Mansfield, Ohio.

About 1852, when the Whig party was breaking up, a secret, oath-bound organization was formed. Those members not admitted to the higher degrees were kept in ignorance of the aims and name of the organization, and their order to answers of "I don't know" to questions regarding the society, gave them the name of "Know-Nothings." The society was bitterly opposed to aliens and Catholics. Its first national convention met in 1856, nominated Millard Fillmore for President. He carried but one state—Maryland—and his total popular vote was 850,000. In 1857 the party carried state elections in Rhode Island and Maryland. The on-coming of the civil war ended it.

National Military Parks.

Have the states of the southern confederacy the right to erect monuments on the battlefields of the civil war which are owned by the national government? As for instance the battlefield of Gettysburg?—F. I. R., Plainfield, N. J.

These battlefields were brought by the United States and converted into national military parks. The soldiers who then fought were all Americans, whether from north or south, and the surviving Confederate officers who participated in them were invited to assist in marking positions and all the states, north or south, which had soldiers there, were asked to erect monuments, which is being done. The commissions in control of each are made up of ex-Confederate and ex-Union officers. They are not intended merely to commemorate the northern soldiers, but the southern quite as much.

Penn's Treaty.

Did William Penn pay the Indians anything for the state of Pennsylvania?—W. H., Caldwell, O.

William Penn acquired title to the territory of Pennsylvania by charter from Charles II, in lieu of money due his father from the crown aggregating £16,000. The charter was dated February 24, 1681, and the property passed into Penn's possession in consideration of two beaver skins to be paid annually to the king. The famous treaty of Shackamaxon on the bank of the Delaware was made with representatives of the Delawares, Mingos and other Susquehanna tribes and Vollaire says of it: "Was never sworn to and never broken." There is no record that Penn gave the Indians anything in consideration of the treaty, although he was noted among them for his benevolence.

Mixed Schools.

I see in your paper of March 17 a statement that in New York state the colored and white children go to the same schools. Here in Pennsylvania the children attend the higher grades of school. There is a colored school for the children till they reach a certain grade; then they are transferred to the mixed school and can graduate in the same class with the whites. There is no mixture of the races more than what will happen where the races are brought in contact without going to the same schools; and there is not as much familiarity shown between the races as there was in the slave states before the war. Since then I cannot say, for I have not been in them much since; but I was born and raised in a slave state, right among the slaves and I think I know what I am talking about when I say there is not as much amalgamation here in Pennsylvania as there was where I was raised.—J. C. C., Mercersburg, Pa.

We Can Not Reprint.

To all questioners let us say: If you are subscribers to The Blade, you have the back numbers; if you are not subscribers, you have no right to ask us to answer your questions. Furthermore, we have always more questions than we have room to answer.

M. B., Formoso, Kan.: We gave the names of the cabinet officers within three months past, and will not repeat them until there is a change. As for elective state officers for your own state, apply to the secretary of state of Kansas.

W. L. W., Xenia, Ill.: We published a sketch of Kossuth within the past three months. He visited the United States in 1851, and the medal you have was one of those struck to be sold by street fakirs at that time.

G. D., Winona, O.: We answered the same query about the disappearance of wild pigeons within the past two months. Look under the "Miscellaneous" heading.

R. C., Marr, O.: We explained the Monroe Doctrine in full in the Bureau of February 25.

J. G. B., Murfreesboro, Tenn.: We can not spare space to reprint anything that has ever appeared in The Blade.

E. R. D., Manninton, W. Va.: We told all about St. Patrick in the Question Bureau in the issue of March 10.

C. M. W., Whitesburg, Tenn.: We told all about the introduction of negroes into America in the Bureau of February 25, under the heading, "Slavery in Virginia."

Don't Ask Too Much.

W. L. M., Moundsville, W. Va., wants a list of all the generals in the civil war, union and confederate; also a similar list of all the American and British generals in the revolution. It would take two pages of The Blade, set solidly in this size of type, to give the first list, and a page to give the second. Don't ask us questions that would take a volume to answer!

G. H. G., Fayette, O.: Your question concerning the Ohio congressional districts is, like the above, too long, and not of general nterest. The World or the Tribune Almanac for 1904 will give that information for every state in the union. Send but one question at a time: We had to adopt that rule to keep from being overwhelmed with questions.

The American Flag.

Please give the history of our beautiful flag, by whom it was designed, made and all interest about it.—M. M. M., Morristown, Pa.

Please give through the Question Bureau a short sketch of the American flag, giving its true significance.—C. B. D., Bluebell, N. Y.

The earliest legislation on a national flag was a resolution of congress June 14, 1775, "that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing the new constellation." In 1794 congress ordered that after May 1, 1795, "the flag of the United States be 15 stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be 15 stars, white in a blue field." This was to mark the admission of Vermont and Kentucky. In 1816 a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of changing the flag, and on April 4, 1818, an act was approved reducing the number of stripes to 13 and increasing the number of stars to represent at all times the number of states. In 1893 there were 44 stars, and now 45.

The first United States flag raised was that over Fort Schuyler, N. Y., on the site of the village of Rome, on August 3, 1777. Paul Jones is supposed to have raised the first United States flag on the water while in command of the ship Ranger.

Generals and Admirals.

Who have held the rank of general in the United States army and who the rank of admiral in the United States navy? Has the rank of commodore been abolished?—F. S. R. Arlington, Neb.

George Washington was commissioned general and commander-in-chief by the Continental congress. An act of congress of March 3, 1799, created the office of general of the armies of the United States, but the office was never filled. The first officer with the rank of general under the present government was Grant. Then came W. T. Sherman and Philip Sheridan. Schofield was created a lieutenant-general by congress previous to his retirement. Miles was major-general but created a lieutenant-general by brevet previous to his retirement. The title of commanding general of the army was discontinued by the act of February 14, 1903, establishing the general staff corps no officer being assigned to the command of the army. General Young was assigned to the command August 8, 1903, and relieved August 15, 1903, to fill the interregnum between the retirement of General Miles and the new staff control.

The present admiral of the navy is George F. Dewey. We have not the data at hand giving the names of all who have held the rank.

The grade of commodore on the active list has been abolished.

A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the womb. The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily, and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

The Colorado Canyon.

Please give a description of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. How long is it, how deep, how high are the mountains on each side, how much water passes through? If you have any means of knowing how such gorge got through there, tell us?—S. P., Greenback, Tenn.

The grand canon, which is the source of the Colorado, is in Arizona. It is 200 miles long and a mile in depth. John L. Stoddard describes it thus: "At last I hurried through the intervening space, gave a quick look and almost reeled. The globe itself seemed to have suddenly yawned asunder, leaving me trembling on a hidden birth of two dissevered hemispheres. Vast as the bed of a vanished ocean, deep as Mount Washington, riven from its apex to its base the grandest canon on our planet lay glittering below me in the sunlight like a submerged continent, drowned by an ocean that had ebbed away. At my very feet, so near that I could have leaped into eternity, the earth was cleft to a depth of six thousand, six hundred feet, not by a narrow gorge, like other canons, but by an awful gulf within, whose cavernous immensity the forests of the Adirondacks would appear like jackstraws, the Hudson Palisades would be an insignificant stratum. Niagara would be indiscernible and cities could be tossed like pebbles. As train grew steadier and vision clearer, I saw directly opposite, the other side of the canon, thirteen miles away. It was a mountain wall a mile in height, extending to the right and left as far as the eye could reach. Try to conceive what these dimensions mean by realizing that a strip of the state of Massachusetts, thirteen miles in width and reaching from Boston to Albany, could be laid as a covering over this canon."

The Grand Canyon is really a labyrinth of canyons, one of which, the Marble, is more than 3,000 feet deep and 65 miles long. The cliffs are of limestone and the canon is the result of erosion, water gradually wearing away the soft stone. Scientists agree that the Grand Canyon is the work of almost an eternity.

Death Valley.

Please tell me what you can about Death Valley, in Southern California.—S. K., Camron Falls, Minn.

A desert in Ingo county near the Nevada frontier, lying 160 feet below sea level. Gets its name from the record of disappearances of prospectors lost while crossing the depression.

The Homestead Law.

Please inform me through your paper, when the homestead bill was passed and how much land one person could take.—W. M. A., Marshalltown, Iowa.

The homestead act was passed May 20, 1862, and went into effect January 18, 1863. It permitted each qualified person to enter a quarter section, consisting of 160 acres.

The Philippines.

Who owned the Philippine Islands before Spain? What kind of inhabitants were on them when discovered?—M. K., Cattaraugus, N. Y.

The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and were taken possession of in 1565, by a fleet from Mexico. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manila river and Manila as made the capital of the Spanish possessions on the islands. They were inhabited by Malays.

Flight of Birds.

Give me the names of the swiftest flying birds, and if your columns will permit, the speed of each. What is the swiftest. There is no mixture of the races more than what will happen where the races are brought in contact without going to the same schools; and there is not as much familiarity shown between the races as there was in the slave states before the war. Since then I cannot say, for I have not been in them much since; but I was born and raised in a slave state, right among the slaves and I think I know what I am talking about when I say there is not as much amalgamation here in Pennsylvania as there was where I was raised.—J. C. C., Mercersburg, Pa.

The only accurate record of flying birds is that kept by fanciers of homing pigeons. The best general average speed for 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 miles is 1,394.63 yards per minute and was made by birds from the loft of Harry Robertson, Brooklyn, in 1900. The best record was made for 200 miles in 1894 by a bird from the loft of P. C. Clark, Philadelphia, the average being 1,875.45 yards per minute or about 1 3-50 of a mile every minute or 64 1-5 miles per hour. Efforts have been made with indifferent success to estimate the flight of birds, and undoubtedly there are many possessing greater speed than the homers. As to the distance a bird can fly without food or rest, that is largely a matter of conjecture, although the homer never eats while on a flight and rarely rests. The flight record is 8 days, 3 hours and five minutes.

Rulers of Europe.

M. M., Hackney, O.: The present rulers of Europe are:

Bulgaria—Prince Ferdinand.
Austria-Hungary—Emperor Francis Joseph.
France—President Emile Loubet.
Germany—Emperor William II.
Belgium—King Leopold II.
Great Britain and Ireland—King Edward VII.
Denmark—King Christian IX.
Greece—King George.
Italy—King Victor Emanuel III.
Portugal—King Carlos.
Roumania—King Charles.
Russia—Emperor Nicholas II.
Spain—King Alphonso XIII.
Sweden and Norway—King Oscar II.
Switzerland—President B. Comtesse.
Turkey—Sultan Abdul Hamid II.
Netherlands—Queen Wilhelmina.
Monaco—Prince Albert.

Thoroughbred and Standard Bred.

What is the difference between a thoroughbred and a standard-bred horse?—J. S., Philo, Cal.

As to horses, a thoroughbred is one whose ancestors for seven generations in in England or five in America, have been recorded in the official studbook. Standardbred means simply to be bred to a required standard.

Conductors and Non-Conductors.

Is glass a non-conductor when it is wet, and is used as insulator in connection with lightning rods on buildings?—W. L., Selma, Ind.

Glass is always a non-conductor, and water a conductor. When glass is wet the particles of water on it possessing conductivity will permit the passage of electricity over the glass. Insulators of glass used on lightning rods are not, therefore, perfect non-conductors in wet weather.

Lightning Rods.

Are lightning rods a perfect protection to a building in time of thunder storms? Has there ever been a building struck by lightning when protected by a lightning rod?—W. H. C., Tobaccoville, N. C.

You probably know what is meant by the voltage of an electric current—its electro motive force. Now, if a wire as large as a thread, for example, is used to conduct a current, if the voltage is not too great, the current passes quietly; but if the voltage is too great, the wire gets hot, or may even be melted or torn to bits. It is the same way with a lightning rod. If the voltage of the current drawn from the clouds is not too great for the capacity of the rod, the current passes silently to the ground, and no damage is done. If the voltage is too great, the building may be damaged. Cases are known of the latter. The remedy is, of course, more rods, so as to diminish the current.

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A Jap Silk Handkerchief .50
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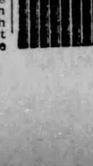

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A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the womb. The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily, and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

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Population of Manchuria.

What is supposed to be the population of Manchuria, and in about what proportion is it composed of Chinese, Russians and aboriginal tribes?—E. F., Hillsboro, Illinois.

Manchuria has 280,000 square miles, making it seven times the size of Ohio. Its population is 21,000,000. About one million are Manchus, who dress like and speak Chinese. The remaining 20,000,000 are Chinese. There were practically no Russians in Manchuria until they took possession at the time of the Boxer troubles.

Pronomncing War Names.

Please give a list or table showing the diacritical marks for accent and letter sounds of important names and places connected with the Far Eastern war. I appreciated the list you printed giving the names, but am all at sea as to pronunciation. It seems to me that a little direction would be helpful, as so many names in both the Russian and Japanese codes end so as to show similarity.—O. L. M., Mt. Jackson, Pa.

You have asked us something we can not do. There are no lists, as yet, with the pronunciations given. Should the European papers prepare anything of the sort, we will publish it, of course; but at present such a thing is unattainable.

Panic of 1873.

A Democratic neighbor, who is a subscriber to The Blade, wishes to know what caused the panic of 1873. He says the country was under protection then, and the panic was equal to the one of 1893, which, you say, was caused by the Wilson bill.—J. A. C., Elf, N. C.

That the panic of 1893 started when the election of 1892 showed the Democrats had the presidency and a majority in both houses of congress, thus rendering it certain that a lower tariff would be enacted, is a fact. Immediately thereupon all manufacturers of articles affected by the tariff took in sail. They would not buy material whose price might be affected by a lower tariff; merchants would not buy stocks of goods affected by the tariff for similar reasons.

Your friend forgets that many different things may cause a panic. It is not the tariff in all cases. Great Britain has had severe panics, but none due to a tariff, as she has free trade. The panic of 1873 was the natural and inevitable outcome of the deranged currency conditions caused by the depreciation of our paper money in the civil war. Greenbacks were the only circulating medium; gold and silver coins were curiosities to most people. We did not get back to a point at which a greenback dollar was worth a gold dollar until 1878.

Prices were measured in greenbacks, whose value fluctuated, often from day to day. This induced feverish speculation; and the enormous expenditures of the government spurred every line of industry, creating intense activity. When the war ended, we began slowly get back to solid financial ground. The governmental expenditures were much smaller, the activity caused by them ended. Greenbacks slowly rose in value, with a corresponding reduction in the prices of goods. All these conditions culminated in the crash of 1873, which ended a long period of wild speculation. There was not a full restoration of prosperity until greenbacks and gold came on the same level, thus giving stable financial conditions.

Work Done on Panama Canal.

How much wrok did the French do on the Panama canal, and will it be continued from where they left it?—C. E. E., Jackson, Mich.

It is estimated that the French company did two-fifths of the necessary work. The Blade is having an article prepared covering the subject in detail, and will publish it in the course of a week or two.

Miscellaneous.

S. M. T., Clyde, O.:—We can not tell you.

W. I. B., Utica, W. Va.:—Talk to a good blacksmith.

W. D., Wyandotte, Cal.:—We are without the necessary information.

J. W. K., South Parkersburg, W. Va.:—There are no statistics on the subject.

H. E. B., Wausaukee, Wis.: January 1, 1864, the cold New Year, fell on a Friday.

L. D., Canton, Iowa:—We never heard of a "Latin League." Do you mean the Latin Union?

L. C. B., Mansfield, O.: Your question is too indefinite. Please tell what particular things you wish to know.

F. F., Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.: Address a letter of inquiry to "Commander any G. A. R. post, Youngstown, O.

L. E., De Young, Pa.: South Carolina is the only state which deals in liquor, and thus abolishes private saloons.

F. J., Pikeville, Ala.:—We asked a leading confectioner of this city, and he does not know it by that name, at least.

L. S. H., Fredonia, N. Y.: No roll ever dropped from heaven. It is a fanatical little religious sect which believes the story.

J. J. B., Junction City, Ore.:—With all due sympathy with you, why should we take space to make an inquiry which is useless to every other subscriber?

M. A. B., Sodus, N. Y.: Yes, both stories were published in book form. The Demagogue is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston; the other we do not know.

S. A. M., Kimbolton, O.:—Write a clear, concise statement of your case to "The Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.," and inquire.

S. S., Flushing, Mich.: Where an evener is hitched at one side, the horse on the short side has less leverage than the other, and has to work harder to do the same amount of work.

W. M. M., Baileyton, Ala.: Address a letter of inquiry to the President of Peabody Normal school, Nashville, Tenn. Why send us such questions? They are not of general interest.

F. G., Trinway, O.: There are 34 senators in the Ohio Senate, elected from districts into which the state is divided; and 100 representatives, elected from the counties in proportion to population.

W. J. M., Denison, Tex.: The system of irrigation works is national, authorized by Congress, and will extend over many years. Better consult your Congressman for the other information you want.

N. J. L., Osseo, Mich.:—The name of the Mikado of Japan is Mutso Hito, pronounced "moot-so hee-toe." His title is "mee-kah-doe," the a in the second syllable as in father, accent on second.

G. V. M., Muscatine, Iowa: The presence of gold in Alaska has been known for over 50 years. There is no authentic story of the discovery, or the date. Probably the Indians found it first, made trinkets of it, and the fur traders saw the latter.

D. F. T., Marshville, N. C.: The method of teaching those deaf, dumb and blind how to read and write, and to talk, is too complicated to explain in the room we can spare. Write to Doubleday, Page & Co., New York city, and purchase a copy of Helen Keller's life, which explains it fully.

A. D., Westgate, Tenn.:—While it is all true about Mr. Strong, the American sculptor, that does not mean that the story to which you refer was a fact. It was not. The editor of the Question Bureau was well aware of the tale, but it has no historical value. We were absolutely correct in what we said in a recent issue on the subject of Jesus and non-Christian history.

C. E. S., Port Jefferson, O.: You are very careless. We answered that the first referred to disputes between French fishermen and British in Fortune bay, Newfoundland. The second we referred to a back number for a sketch of Dowie, as we can not reprint. You should read the Bureau carefully, especially these small answers. We are so crowded we must answer the less important questions very briefly, and write on only one side of your paper. The large, wooden gates of Eastern cities are closed at sunset; but there is a small door in one leaf, just large enough to admit a man. This is the "needle's eye."

W. C., Huntington, Ind.:—When the President makes a trip by rail across the Union, it does not cost the government a cent. The McKinley tariff law would take four pages of The Blade in this type, and we cannot publish it. It is not of general interest. What happens to interest you may or may not interest the mass of the people. There are no duties imposed with any especial reference to the payment of any special governmental expenses. State expenses are borne by state taxation, not national. In Judea there are no frozen streams, and very little snow. If you will not be silly, but follow the rules, you will get proper replies—not otherwise.

Freak Members of Parliament

Odd Beings Who Have Sat in the House of Commons of England.

One of the strangest appearing men that ever sat in the house of commons was Mr. Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke.

Although comparatively a young man when first he entered parliament, his colleagues noted with surprise that his hair was perfectly white, as were also his eyebrows and lashes, whilst his eyes were pink.

In short, he was an Albino—a 'freak." And thereby hangs a tale.

The news, of course, soon spread, and in the smoking-room an old grumbling Conservative was heard exclaiming: "I don't know what the house of commons is coming to. Here, I am told, we've got an Albanian come amongst us; I wonder what we shall have next—a nigger, I suppose."

Up to now this supposition has not, of course, come to pass, although, as all the world knows, a very clever Parsee, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—Lord Salisbury's "black man"—sat for several years as member for Central Finsbury.

Sir Charles Napier, although not an ill-looking man personally, constituted himself a "freak" by his entire disregard for dress.

His parliamentary attire was always the same—consisting of a shabby shooting jacket, a disreputable white hat, no collar, a much-worn shirt gaping open in front for want of buttons, what once were white trousers, and a pair of deplorable shoes, all split and down at heels.

Another remarkable figure in his day was John Elwes, the miser, who wore the same greasy, dilapidated old suit during the entire twelve years he sat in parliament.

His shoes were never known to be cleaned or his buckles to be polished, and he invariably wore, perched upon a mop of tousled hair, an ancient wig which he had picked up in the gutter.

Mr. Elwes sat for Berkshire, for which county he was nominated by Lord Craven; but he would only consent to stand on condition that it cost him nothing. To this proviso his lordship agreed; and Elwes was accordingly exceedingly angry afterwards, because, to obtain a seat, he had to dine at Abingdon, at an expense to himself of eighteenpence.

Yet this extraordinary M. P., when he died at the age of 77, left behind him a fortune of half a million sterling, besides much valuable real estate.

Under an act passed some years ago no minor is now eligible for a seat in parliament. But it was not always so; and the house has at different times been scandalized by the presence of mere children, sitting, voting and even taking part in debates.

One of these was Lord Torrington, whose maiden speech was delivered in an unusually full house when he was barely fourteen years of age.

A "Master" James Herbert, too, sat in what was known as the "pensioner parliament" at fifteen; while the poet Waller, who was not only an admirable writer of verse, but a brill ant speaker into the bargain, drew thunders of applause from the house when in his sixteenth year.

The right honorable the speaker of the house of commons is nowadays chosen as much for his commanding presence as personal fitness for the high office he is to hold, as for his knowledge of parliamentary procedure. In other days, however, it was far otherwise.

Sir John Trevor, speaker during Charles the Second's reign, was a small, misshapen man. Moreover, he squinted so horribly that sometimes, when in the chair, two members were equally confident of having "caught his eye" at one and the same moment of time.

Another outrageous squinter was "Jack" Wilkes, of "Wilkes and Liberty" fame. He was also an excessively ugly man. Yet he was—like Mirabeau, who was a monster of ugliness—a great favorite with women.

Sir Robert Peel, again, although he did not squint, was of the most ungainly figures imaginable, so that he was happily, if rudely, described by O'Connell as "a man with a vastly protuberant stomach and two left legs."

The gigantic Sir William Allen, of Gateshead, on the other hand, was a man of singularly striking and even handsome appearance. Nevertheless, he may be fittingly classified as a parliamentary "freak," in that he differed, utterly and entirely, in face, figure, dress, and deportment, from all his fellow legislators.

He has been described as possessing the torso of a Hercules, the head of a Roman emperor, the long shaggy locks of an Ossianic bard, and the tangled and bristly beard of the last minstrel.

Add to this that he invariably wore a huge, broadbrimmed hat, such as Buffalo Bill first made familiar to Londoners, and you have an excellent word portrait of one of the most remarkable parliamentary personalities who has ever lived.

He it was who first broke away from the tradition which decreed that an M. P. must of necessity wear, while at Westminster, a tall silk hat. But no member ventured on a cap until Mr. Keir H

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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LACE CURTAINS FOR BLADE SUBSCRIBERS

Of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in April.

Over a year ago we contracted with the largest manufacturer of lace curtains in the United States, to make a line of curtains to give as premiums for small clubs of subscribers to the Weekly Blade. We gave away during the season nearly 10,000 pairs, and the mills are now working on a contract of more than 20,000 pairs for our use during the present subscription season. Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below.

These curtains may be described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By April 1st the many thousand subscribers expiring during April should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to April subscribers only, and thirty days later the May people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any April subscriber fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by April third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before May 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with May subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every April name, and an equal number of new ones.

COUNSELS OF DESPERATION.

When the dissensions among the Maryland Republicans lost them the state, and brought Gorman again into power, that gentleman prepared to make his political tenure secure, and prevent the state again going Republican. In his plans to accomplish this, he has abandoned all pretense of honesty and fairness. He will disfranchise the negroes by the same methods employed farther south; but not content with that, he is preparing to put power into the hands of his political workers to disfranchise whites as well.

The amendment to the state constitution for the purpose of eliminating the black vote have passed both branches of the state legislature. It has been expected that Governor Warfield will veto it; but the Gorman crowd boast that, if he does, they have a three-fifths majority in each house, and will pass it over his veto. The most offensive section, and the one to which the governor particularly objects, gives to election officers the power to determine whether would-be voters read and interpret passages from the constitution sufficiently well to qualify them for voting. It is perceived that this is an audacious device for enabling Gorman's tools to disfranchise whites, as well as blacks, if it is necessary, in order to carry an election.

There are two other bills which Gorman's son is trying to push through the legislature, in order to perpetuate the power of Gormanism. One is a new registration law, which puts off the first registration until 1906, the object being to prevent any organized attempt to get as many opponents to the constitutional amendments on the poll books as may defeat the disfranchising proposition. The other measure seeks to confuse voters by eliminating from the ballot the party designation, so that the voter must not only know the name of every candidate, but also of which party he is the candidate.

The former regime of Gorman became so obnoxious to the decent people of Maryland that they finally rebelled, and after a long struggle it was overthrown. Now the same battle will have to be fought over again, and under greater difficulties, if Gorman succeeds in getting through these measures, which will make honest elections a farce wherever the Gorman workers are in control of the polls.

THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

It seems, from the dispatches, that the second attempt of the Japanese to close the mouth of Port Arthur harbor was a failure. The Russian commander then sent out his torpedo fleet, boldly offering battle to the Japanese, Admiral Togo refused the offer, and steamed away with his fleet.

In view of the circumstances, it would seem that the theory formed at St. Petersburg is correct—that the Japanese effort to bottle up the harbor is to cover a landing in force at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Laio Tung, presumably at New Chwang. The transports, loaded with troops, would have to pass the strait on the northern shore of which Port Arthur is situated. For the safety of such a fleet of transports, carrying an army, it is absolutely necessary that the Russian fleet shall be rendered inactive. This could be done, for the period necessary, by blocking the harbor-mouth with sunken vessels. Of course the Russians would remove them in the course of a few days by using dynamite; but the Japanese landing would meantime be accomplished.

Should such a movement by the Japanese be successfully made, the Russians would be flanked on the south. One Japanese army is in Corea, occupying a line across the peninsula from Wonson (Gensan), and fronting the Russian advanced lines along the Yalu river. The main position of the latter is along the railway from Port Arthur north to Harbin. A Japanese army landed at New Chwang would be in a position to cut the railway, thus isolating Port Arthur and Dalny, and fronting the Russian advanced positions along the Yalu from the rear.

It looks as though the Japanese commanders have carefully studied the march of Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Atlanta. That was a splendid series of flanking movements, by which the Confederates were compelled to evacuate one strong position after another by Sherman's strategy. The Russians evidently are possessed of the idea that they will choose the scene of operations and the points of conflict, the same as were the Confederates in 1864. The Japanese, like Sherman, propose to have a voice in saying "where the battle shall be fought."

CRITICISM OF MR. SHAW'S SPEECH

The Chicago Chronicle is much disturbed over Secretary Shaw's Rhode Island speech. It accuses President Roosevelt of having inspired the attack on Grover Cleveland and warns Republicans that efforts to "belittle" the Princeton Sage is idiotic politics. The Blade failed to see anything in the speech that should stir the Chronicle to wrath. President Cleveland invited it by his statement recounting the attitude of his administration toward the trusts. It wasn't necessary for the ex-president to discuss the question at all, and in view of the circumstances, it would have been in better taste had he kept quiet. Secretary Shaw merely called up facts comparing the operations against trusts during Cleveland's last term with the operations of the present administration. That this comparison was odious to the ex-president is no fault of Secretary Shaw or of President Roosevelt. The secretary might have been more tender of Mr. Cleveland's feelings, and put mufflers on some of the stings that he injected in his speech, but he was probably of the opinion that, by this time, Mr. Cleveland's hide was thick enough to endure a bit of pleasant raillery.

Howsoever, the speech has been spoken and there's an end to it. If, as the Chronicle suggests, President Roosevelt finds it necessary to apepal to Mr. Cleveland and his friends for support, as against a socialistic and revolutionary movement, The Blade is of the opinion that the appeal won't be in vain, speech or no speech. We may differ with Mr. Cleveland on many vital political principles, but when it comes to a point between maintaining the integrity of the nation or turning the country over to a socialist, the patriotic Democrats, of whom there are myriads, are not to be swerved from their plain duty by the fancied grievance of the Chronicle.

A DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

It will be recalled that, some little time ago, Mr. Bryan sarcastically struck back at some of the Democratic papers which are restless under his bossism. He offered a prize of a hundred dollars for a Democratic platform that would be equally acceptable to each of five of these sheets. The Detroit Tribune, which, though a Republican paper, is charitable enough to endeavor to aid them, and confidently submits the following to them and to Mr. Bryan:

Whereas, We have hunted from Kalamazoo to Jericho for issues distinctive from those of the Republican party, and failed to find any on which all the Democrats can unite, except the tariff, which is a chestnut; therefore:

1. Resolved, That we are against the Republican party on general principles.
2. D—n the Republican party.

As a clear, succinct statement of the actual Democratic position, the above is certainly all that can be desired. It expresses the fact with vigor and truth.

ROOSEVELT AND HAY.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, recently paid a high compliment to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay. In a lecture on "The Principles of Our Panama Policy," delivered in New York, he considered the question from the viewpoint of one who had studied it in its relations to statecraft. He not only approved of the course pursued by the government but declared that it showed the loftiest conception of diplomacy.

Among other things, Prof. Hart said:

In the Panama question, as in all other questions, the prime presumption is that the president and the secretary of state act from sound principles and upon proper motives. This presumption is much strengthened in the case of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, whose whole public careers have been marked by truthfulness, public spirit and a high regard for public interest. It is the pleasure of Mr. Roosevelt's enemies to call him "impulsive," a term humorously inapplicable to a man the habit of whose mind is to follow steady lines of conviction. Mr. Roosevelt is an outspoken man, and every man who meets him but once supposes that the principles which he hears laid down have been formed during the interview. Actually it is the presidential habit to seek information from every source, to come to a conclusion on reflection and to adhere to it from conviction.

One impulse the president has, and that is the impulse to do his work, to make decisions instead of having them thrust upon him, to come to an end of matters once for all.

As for Mr. Hay, his main fault seems to be that he is successful; that he has come to occupy in the world's diplomacy the part of universal counselor and of peacemaker, which for two decades was filled by Prince Bismarck; that everywhere he seeks to maintain peace by ending controversies before they begin. In the annals of American diplomacy there has been but one secretary of state who can be compared with Mr. Hay for judgment, sagacity, foresight and public service, and posterity must decide whether John Quincy Adams or John Hay has been the greater.

Thus does he not only contradict the opinion of those who would call the President unsafe, but he ascribes motives in the guidance of the chief executive that are the surest safeguards against unwise or precipitate action. The man who does his work thoroughly and who takes heed of the people's voice is not in great danger of blundering.

RUSSIA'S PLAN OF WAR.

It is novel to have government officials tell exactly how they propose to fight and end a war. It is not usual to go into the prophetic business officially, because of the possibility that the prophecy will not be fulfilled. But the Russians seem so certain of the inferiority of the Japanese that they do not apprehend the latter will be able to interfere with the following program:

The Russian army will avoid a decisive land battle until she has concentrated in Manchuria an army so vast in numbers as to overwhelm the Japanese. Meantime she will send to the East a fleet large enough and powerful enough to overcome, sink and destroy every Japanese war vessel. Thus the Russians will gain absolute control of the sea, and the retreat of the Japanese army will be entirely cut off. Then the overwhelming Russian force will fall upon the devoted Japs and kill them off. Then Russia will take Corea and Japan, and annex them to her possessions.

But what will the Japanese be doing all this while? The Russians may perhaps avoid a great land battle, but if they do that they will have to retreat so far as to allow Port Arthur, Dalny and Vladivostok to fall. And, when they have retreated to their railway base—the line from Port Arthur north to Harbin—they will have to fight to hold it. And it may be that the Japanese will have smashed the Russian army in Manchuria before the enormous reinforcements reach the seat of war. It will take a long while to get a million men across the continent at the rate of four to five thousand a week.

Nor is the Japanese fleet liable to await tranquilly for the arrival of Russia's Baltic fleet. And if Port Arthur and Vladivostok are taken by the Japanese, when that fleet arrives it will have no naval base, and no coal supply. And the Japanese will likely give the fleet, when it arrives, as warm a time as it accorded to the Port Arthur fleet.

Russia's announcement probably means that it is the program she would like to follow; but we doubt if it shall be carried out. Robert Toombs, a Southern fire-eater, announced that in case of war between North and South over the slavery question, he would "call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument." But he never did, for good and sufficient reasons. Probably Russia's program may prove to be quite as absurd as was Senator Toombs'.

THE POLES AND THE FINNS.

The speculations as to the possibility of an uprising against Russia by her subject races, the Finns, the Poles, and perhaps others, are of no practical value. The Finns do not seem to be made of the material to furnish warriors; they are without arms and means. The kingdom of Poland was divided among Russia, Austria and Prussia. An attempt at revolt to secure Polish independence would have to be against Germany, Austria and Russia simultaneously. It would unite the three empires in the work of ruthless suppression of the rebellion, and the Poles could not hope to win. The rehabilitation of Poland or Finland as an independent country is not practicable, however much these peoples themselves may desire it.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The Cincinnati Enquirer is inspired to ask if it is luck that has made President Roosevelt, and then it proceeds to recount the executive acts that have brought him prestige and popularity. It includes in the list the arbitrament of the anthracite coal strike, the Northern Securities decision, Cuban reciprocity and the Panama canal.

His attitude in the Miller controversy should be joined to the strike settlement because, in these two acts, taken together, may be found one of the secrets of the President's success—he is guided, at all times by a spirit of humanity that makes no distinction in class or creed or color. The capitalist and the laborer are alike to him—citizens of a common country, living under common laws, both human, and being human, prone to err, to encroach on others' rights. The President spoke in the name of humanity when he urged the settlement of the strike, and while a few railroad magnates and mine operators called his interference revolutionary, he put a stop to the strike and to the universal suffering which grew out of it. Critics said he was making a bid for the labor vote, but soon after when the Miller case came before him, the President acted as promptly to protect the employe against the demands of union labor. He pointed out that the government could make no such distinction in its dealings with labor, and labor leaders were forced to admit the correctness of his position.

It was not luck that induced the President to insist on congress carrying out its promises with Cuba. National honor was at stake and the diplomacy even of a Talleyrand could not have convinced President Roosevelt that this country had more than one course to pursue in this matter. He forced congress to keep faith and thereby preserved the national integrity.

It was not luck that brought about the Panama condition. Apparently the matter had reached a point of easy settlement until some one interested in the defeat of the measure prompted the Bogota government to attempt a hold-up. The sequel was typically American and justifies the high regard in which the world holds this country.

It was not luck that led the President to take action against the Northern Securities. He foresaw the dangers growing out of such a combination. If the law sustained this one, it must sustain all. With his keen intuition, he saw the logical result and the consequent dangers to the people. He struck boldly but he struck home, and there is not a man in legitimate business today but will reap a benefit from that decision.

It is not luck that is guiding this government in its relations to the Eastern question. It is the strong American hand of Theodore Roosevelt, aided by the calm judgment of able counsellors. We are not only occupying a neutral position, but we have been a potent factor in confining the war to the two principals and in compelling a world's guarantee of China's integrity.

Patriotism and humanity—these are the two controlling elements in President Roosevelt's conduct, and they have brought him very close to the people. Men whose designs he has thwarted may call him unsafe, but the great American heart throbs for him and places its trust in him.

THE EIGHTH CASE OF IMPEACHMENT

It is purposed to impeach Judge Charles Swayne, of the United States court for the northern district of Florida. Under the constitution, the House of Representatives has the sole power to impeach; the Senate has the sole authority to try the case. As a citizen can not be tried before an ordinary court until he has been indicted by a grand jury, so an officer of the government can not be tried by the Senate until a formal accusation has been brought against him by the House. This accusation is made in formal articles of impeachment, adopted by a majority vote.

The mode of procedure is for the House to appoint a committee to inquire into the conduct of the official supposed to have been guilty of improper conduct. This committee makes it report to the House, and the latter, after full consideration, votes on the adoption of the report of that committee. It it be thus decided to proceed against the accused, articles of impeachment are prepared, embodying the charges. The House then appoints a number of managers, usually six, who conduct the case at the bar of the Senate, which sits as a high court to try the case.

There have been but seven cases of impeachment in the entire period of our constitutional history. They were:

William Blount, United States senator from Tennessee, in 1798.
John Pickering, United States district judge of New Hampshire, in 1803.
Samuel Chase, associate justice of the supreme court, in 1804.
James H. Peck, United States district judge of Missouri, in 1830.
West H. Humphries, United States district judge, of Tennessee, in 1862.
Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in 1868.
W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, in 1876.

Of the above seven persons impeached, only two were convicted—Judges Pickering and Humphries. The former was removed from office only; the latter was not only removed, but was disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the United States. The Senate, if it find the accused guilty, naturally must remove him; and its judgment may extend to such disqualification as that meted out to Judge Humphries.

THE HATCHET BURIED

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that Senators Foraker and Dick have had a frank heart-to-heart talk, and that they have reached a thorough understanding. The various stories that have been current were threshed over, and each found that the other had been misrepresented. Gen. Dick assured the senior senator that there was not, on his part, any intention to oppose the latter for a place on Ohio's "big four" at the coming national convention; and Mr. Foraker reciprocated with assurances of cordial good will.

In point of fact, it now looks as though the division among Ohio Republicans, so far as the two senators are concerned, no longer exists; that the "organization" in this state will hereafter be an organization embracing all the Republicans of the state, and all working to one common end—the best interests of the people and of the Republican party. No doubt Governor Herrick will accept the settlement by the two senators as final, and welcome the new era of peace and good will within the party.

WAR NEWS EXPECTED.

We may reasonably expect some stirring news from the seat of war in the Far East, within a short time. Spring is coming, the ice is weakening in the rivers, the snow is vanishing, and the time is at hand for active operations on land. Hostilities have lasted six weeks, and the advantage so far is with the Japanese. With unexampled celerity they made themselves masters of the sea, and thus made it possible to land a large army in Corea without Russian interference. They hold all of that country, and their advanced lines are facing the Russian outposts along the Yalu river.

We are much mistaken if the Japanese do not move in force against their foe as soon as the weather will permit an advance. The longer they put this off, the better prepared will the Russians be. It is said their troops are coming by rail across Siberia at the rate of 4,000 to 5,000 men per week. When the ice on Lake Baikal breaks up, in May, and the railway ferry ships can again go into service, the railway can be used to better advantage. Japan is certainly as ready to strike as she will be; delay means strength to the Russians. Hence the prediction that there will shortly be "something doing" in Manchuria.

ST. LOUIS GATHERING OF DEMOCRATIC CLANS

In a little more than three short months, the Democratic clans of the country will assemble in St. Louis to nominate a man for the highest office in this country. Unless the thinkers in the party do some tall stunts, the sixth of July will find them in a state that Japs found the Russians—of unpreparedness.

It is difficult to diagnose the present situation with reference to the Democratic nomination. The various candidates have been trotted up and down the line, and not one has been found in condition to make the distance. The man whom Eastern Democrats would like to nominate knows enough to get into the cyclone cellar, and the men who would weep tears of gratitude if Eastern Democrats would consider them, cannot get even a pleasant look.

Gorman enjoyed a few brief hours of prestige and then thoughtlessly thrust his hand against the Panama buzz saw, retiring him to the rear. Parker was boomed for a time, but the response was chilling, although the South has recently awakened to the fact by his being. Meanwhile he has been put out of consideration by Tammany's fight with his manager, Dave Hill.

The Boston Herald is waving an Olney flag, but the effort is characteristic of the Hub—purely provincial. No electrical thrills are vibrating through the country in response to the Herald's appeals.

The only man who is more than holding his own is William Randolph Hearst, and he is making a business of it. He has a thorough organization in nearly every state, has the moral, if not active, support of Bryan, and has forced the tacit consent of the Kentucky colonel. Barring accidents or the interposition of Providence, it would seem that Mr. Hearst, if he can maintain his gait to the wire, will capture the ribbon.

And then—but as the writer of fiction would say, that is another story.

THE FARM OUTLOOK.

Agriculture is the industry which is the basis of our prosperity. Given good average crop and fair prices, and the farmers are prosperous, while the remainder of the people are prosperous also. When the farmer makes money, he is a good customer to our manufacturing industries; and there are so many of him that his collective buying means industrial activity, with steady employment and good wages to the men employed.

Last year was a profitable one to the agricultural industry, and the outlook is for one equally as good in 1904. It is estimated that there are in farmers' hands only about 39,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is something like 25 per cent. less than that held a year ago. The amount of corn so held is estimated to be 20 per cent. less than at the same time in 1903. To there is no danger of an over-supply from too bounteous crops, or that prices will fall to an unprofitable level. The fellows who look on the dark side will find no consolation in the farmers' situation.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Booker T. Washington is the champion of the only workable plan for the solution of the so-called "race question" in the South. He teaches his students at Tuskegee, and he preaches to his race generally, that the negro must become industrious and saving; that he must learn mechanical trades, and by the excellence of his work command employment; that he must educate himself and his children. Especially does this talented man urge on the negro to abandon the happy-go-lucky irresponsibility of the old-time "field hand," and realize his obligations to himself, his race, and to the community in which he lives.

In an address a few days ago to the colored people of the District of Columbia, he told his hearers some plain truths. He warned them they would make a mistake if, in their anger because of lynchings, they should apologize for crimes committed by negroes, or protect in any way the guilty from deserved punishment. On the contrary, he admonished them to discourage crime and vice in their own race, and where offenses have been committed he exhorted them to join in the attempt to see that legal punishment promptly followed.

His experience at Tuskegee has proved to the world that education can reform the untutored negro, as it has in the course of centuries developed the white man from primitive conditions, which often were akin to savagery, and has made him the leader in the march of the world's progress. It is one of the obligations of a democratic form of government that it must assume burdens as well as enjoy privileges. The white man's burden is not to be removed by burning it at the stake, but by endowing it with the same ambitious energy which has made the white man himself self-propelled and self-controlled.

RUSSIAN TYRANNY.

Russia is a most pleasant country—to keep out of. One of the delightful things plain-spoken people have to learn is to keep a still tongue. Not long ago, Paderewski, the renowned pianist, while fulfilling an engagement in St. Petersburg, was "commanded" to play at the Winter Palace. After the performance, the czar complimented him, and expressed his pleasure that such talent was possessed by a Russian. Paderewki replied: "I beg your majesty's pardon, I am a Pole." He had no sooner reached his hotel after leaving the palace than he was visited by two officials of the secret police, who notified him that he must get outside of Russia within twenty-four hours, and that he should never return, under penalty of a long term in prison.

Such an offense as Paderewski's seems utterly trivial in America; but in Russia even a remark, made idly and unthinkingly, may get a person into very serious trouble. It is almost impossible for free American citizens to realize what life is in a country where every act and utterance of a stranger is watched by the spies of an autocratic government, and serious trouble may result from an act or word that no one in free America would ever give a second thought. And it seems incredible that any people, in this twentieth century, should submit to such grinding tyranny. Were the Russians worthy of freedom, they would rise en masse, and overthrow it.

BRYAN LOSING GROUND.

Bryan has been steadily losing ground for some time. Even the members of his own party are getting weary of his incessant activity and continuous dictatorship. Out in Nebraska, his home state, the Democratic committee turned him down flatly. Mr. Bryan wanted the state convention set for a very early date—on April 1. The committee adopted June 1—about as late as a state gathering could well be, and antedate the national convention. The special grievance of the Nebraska Democrats is Bryan's championship of Hearst. They will have none of the yellow kid, and resent Mr. Bryan's attempt to impose him upon the party.

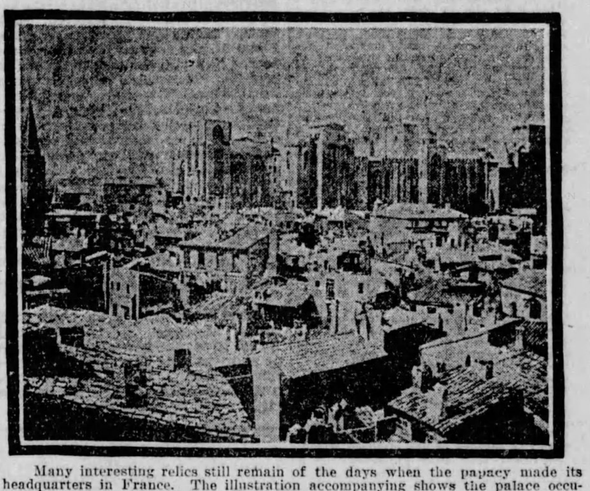
The Confederate Veterans of Mississippi recently felt called upon to take a stand against lynching crimes. They adopted a resolution that the burning of human beings is a "diabolical, barbaric, unlawful, inhuman and ungodly crime." These are strong words, but the veterans probably felt strongly on the subject. Being brave men themselves, who faced death on many a field in the civil war, they have nothing but condemnation for mob cowardice and defiance of law. It is a wonder, however, that they did not make their resolution cover all forms of lynching, instead of restricting it to but the one of burning the victim.

There is something to be admired in the desperate earnestness of the Missouri Republicans. With Roosevelt and Walbridge they say they can carry their state. Incidentally, it is not out of place to remark that Missouri has been steadily edging over toward the Republican column, and the enthusiasm of the Republican state convention is not without reason.

PORT ARTHUR ON RECENT DATE.

The little boats seen in the picture were used to carry mail and fresh victuals from the shore to the battleships Tsarevitch and Retvizan and the cruiser Palidas, shown in the distance in the roadstead.

WHERE THE POPES DWELT IN FRANCE



Many interesting relics still remain of the days when the papacy made its headquarters in France. The illustration accompanying shows the palace occupied by the popes at Avignon. The buildings are well preserved. The magnificence of the home of the popes at this period can scarcely be appreciated by the present day relics. The greatest sculptors, painters, decorators and artists of every kind were called into service in building the palace.

MAY YET BE WEDDED.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY FROM THE BYSTANDER.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF CUMBERLAND. FROM THE TATLER.

Berlin, March 26.—The engagement of the Crown Prince Frederick William to Princess Alexandra of Brunswick, and Luneberg, the Duke of Cumberland's second daughter, which was rumored to be under negotiation last year at the time Emperor William visited Copenhagen, and which then was denied, apparently had some basis in fact, but was frustrated by the Duke of Cumberland's sudden departure from Copenhagen just before the emperor's arrival.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
Dec. 24, 1884.

I hev jist returned from Albany whither I went fur the purpus uv consultin with President Cleveland and the leedin Dimocrisy uv the kentry on the question uv the tariff, wich is takin the life out uv the Dimocrisy.

President Cleveland wuz terribly deprest, fur he hed bin pulled and haul d about by diverse fackshens till he coodn't rest. He haled my appearance with delite, and to-wunst begged me to help him out.

"Nothin is easier," sed I. "The Dimocrisy is pledged to the reduckshen uv the infamus Tariff wich is ketin the life out uv the people fur the benefit uv a few bloatid monopolists."

"Troo" sed he, "troo!"

"Very good. All there is to do is to assertane the views uv the leedin Dimekrats uv diffrent seckshuns uv the kentry, espeshly Dimekratic members uv Congris, and formoolate sum specific policy, so that we kin do ez we agreed, redoose the tariff without injerin any interest. Shel I write these letters?"

His Excellency grashusly signified his assent, and writ perhaps twenty letters to different parts uv the kentry, and cay bak calmly awaitin the ansers, feelin shoor that I hed struk the rite thing.

I wuz pleesed with this bizuis, fur doorin the time I wuz writin the letters and awaitin the ansers I okkepied elegant appartments at the Delevan House, at the expense uv the Nashnel Centrel Commity (wich is in seshn here dividin up the offises), wich is better than a bed at Deekin Pogram's and likker on tick at Bascom's.

The questions I put wuz all on the tariff ishoo, and these is the ansers I receeved:—

From a leedin Dimekrat uv Looseaner.

"The present tariff is inikitus, and shood be gone thro unsparinly. The tariff shood be taken orf everything, that the suffrin people be not taxed onduely. Ther should be, however, one exceptshun made, and that is on shugar. This industry reely needs pertekshun, and must hev it. The Dimocrisy uv Looseaner will never submit to tetchin the tariff on shugar."

From a leedin Dimekrat uv Pennsilvany:

"Ther ain't no question ez to the necessity uv a keerful revision uv the tariff, fur the releef uv the people. The dooties shood be taken orf everything ceptin iron and sich. The Dimocrisy uv Pennsilvany insist onto free trade in everything ceptin iron. It will resist any reduckshen on that."

From a leedin Dimekrat uv Massychoosits:

"Ever troo to its pledges, the Dimocrisy must apply the knife to all dooties, fur the releef uv the people. Excepshuns must uv course be made on certin interests. The Dimocrisy uv Noo England will insist upon Free trade in everything ceptin Cotton Goods, Woolen Goods, Yankee Noshuns, and sich other articles ez may be manufaktered in Noo England. On these artikels, a skedool uv wich I will send yoo, the Dimocrisy uv Noo England will insist the dooties shel be increest ef ther is any change made."

From a Dimocratic wool grower uv Ohio:

"The tariff is inikitus on everything ceptin wool. Ef ther be any change in that, the dooty must be increest."

From a Wine Grower uv Ohio and another uv Californy:

"While the tariff is inikitus on general principles, the dooty on wines shood be listed higher. Our industries demand this."

From a Lumber man uv Mishigan:

"The Dimocrisy uv Northern Mishigan loathe the present tariff system. The dooty shood be removed from everything but lumber. On lumber we need pertecksh un from Canady."

From a Copper Miner in Mishigan:

"We demand a keerful revishun uv the tariff, wich must be sweepin, and inclood a reduckshun on everything but copper. That must be left ez it is, or, ef any change, slitely increesed."

From a Shugar Refiner, Noo York:

"There ain't no question ez to the inikity uv the present Tariff system. The dooty is too high upon everything except refined shugar! Ef that is tetched at all, it shood be increest."

From a Dimekratic Brewer, Milwaukee:

"The tariff is discriminatin and unjust to the people, and the Dimocrisy demand in thunder tones a complete and keerful revishun. Everything shood be slashed onmercifully, except beer. The brewers of Germany hev got beer down to sich a fine pint that they kin undersell us, and it wood never do to let the pisenin uv the people be done to the profit uv Germany. The tariff on Beer should not be tetched, onless it mite be slightly increest. This should be looked into."

There wuz suthin like a dozen more but these wuz specimen brix, and quite enuff to show the drift uv things! The President wuz terribly put out when I red em. He simply remarkt, "H—l!" and then continered:

"Wat kin I do when every man uv em stands on the Republikin platform on everything that his constitooency happens to be interested in? Inasmuch ez the Dimocrisy happen to be interested in everything that anybody else is, and ez every one uv em appeers to be determined not to redoose the dooties on his own espeshl produck, I don't see how we are goin to do anything about it!"

"Yoor Excellency," I replied, "yoor hed is level. Tariff reduckshen is an excellent thing jist afore an eleckshun, but it is an ugly thing to tackle after the battle." I humbly sejest that we let it severely alone."

"But I must make my administrashun conspicoous for suthin," was his reply.

"Troo, and we will do it. We shel depend fur success in satisfyin the people, onto Reform, generally. Reform generally, without goin into pertikelers ez to what we shel reform, is our best holt, and the only thing we kin do. We dassent tetch the tariff, the curency, or anything else the Republikins hev done, but we kin Reform things. We shel assoom that ther is corrupshen in public places, and to git at it make a clean sweep uv the Republikin offis holders, and git ourselves safely and sekoorly lokatid fur four yeers. That will be Reform enuff for the present. It is not likely that we shel hold our places longer than four yeers, and the pint is to do ez well fur ourselves ez we kin, doorin that time. It is enuff fur me to hev the postoffis at the Corners four yeers, it is enuff fur yoo to be President that time. Yoo will go down to posterity ez President, and yoor portrate will be engraved among the others. Yoo can't do any good to the kentry without being a servile imitater uv the Republikins. Do it ef yoo choose. You can't hurt anything by adoptin their polisy. Nobody expectid much uv yoo, and I am not shoor that I shood try to disappint em. We hev the offises, and that is all we keer fur."

The President is troubled in his mind, and I shel go back to sustane him ez soon ez I git the matter uv the offises at the Corners settled. To do this will require statesmanship uv the very highest order.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Adviser to the President.)

P. S. (wich is poscript)—I hev more inflooence with the President, probably, than any man livin. Dimocrats wantin offises will remember my address. In the intrest uv Reform all the offises will be changed. Remittances shood be either in postal orders or drafts on Looisville. The larger the remittance the heavier the inflooence.

P. V. N.

Current Events.

Prohibitionists doubt the wisdom of Gen. Nelson A. Miles' suggestion to postpone their national convention.

House of representatives agrees to an appropriation of $100,000 for the use of the Chicago underground system to transport the mails.

Representative Baker, of New York, declares members of congress who have passes are prejudiced in favor of the railroads.

Charge is made that the sugar trust absolutely controls the rates and routing on 37,500 barrels of sugar daily.

Milwaukee official is arrested on an indictment charging illegal voting, and two others are held for an alleged printing fraud against the county.

Member of the Japanese house of representatives is accused of being a paid agent of Russia, and his newspaper in Tokio, which has published attacks on the nation's policy, is suppressed.

Charles M. Taft, of Cincinnati, brother of Secretary Taft, is believed to be the purchaser of Corot's Le Soir and Diaz's Fontainebleau, sold at New York for $110,000.

Turkish army under Shakir Pasha has surrounded 10,000 Albanians at Babatepe, Macedonia, and more Turkish troops are to be sen to his aid. Negotiations are continuing for peace.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in an address at Providence, R. I., pokes fun at Grover Cleveland because of the former President's recent statement regretting that he had had no opportunity to crush trusts.

Correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Chinnampo writes that every landing place along the northern coast of Corea has ben taken by the Japanese and a big movement of troops is planned as soon as the ice breaks.

Interstate commerce commission finds evidence that big shippers get rebates through so-called switching allowances.

Vice President Clough denies that a new Northern Securities company is forming, and says the company is endeavoring to obey in spirit and in form the law as defined by the supreem court.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the author, dies in London after a short illness. Partial paralysis was the cause of his death.

House committee on merchant marine and fisheries authorizes a favorable report on the Frye bill, extending the coastwise laws of the United States to the Philippine shipping.

French public minister gives an opinion to the court foreshadowing a decision against Colombia in its suit to prevent the transfer of the Panama canal.

Daily newspaper, with full Associated Press reports by wireless telegraph, is to be issued on board all trans-Atlantic steamships, beginning in May.

ROLL CALL IN COREA.

Slowly died the last red sunbeam, slowly came the hush of night
Where the moon-illumined stronghold of the bearded Muscovite
Broke the landscape's rolling contour in a fair Corean vale.
Many a warrior's heart was heavy, many a warrior's cheek was pale,
For the bloody fight was o'er silenced was the cannon's roar,
All was quiet as a form without a soul,
And, before the call of taps,
Several non-commissioned chaps
Volunteered half-heartedly to call the roll.

Major Hitthedopesky! Present.
Major Fourflushofsky! Here.
Brave old Spikethegunsdy, absent.
Bugler Blowsky, standing near.
Punkeroff is here, and Sniffsky,
Pretzelvich and Michael Stiffsky.
Up spake Quartermaster Biffsky:
"Can't lose me, boys, never fear!"

Present, too, were Bobtailstraightsky,
Accupsky Blufferoff,
Cushioncaromsky, Pimpongsky,
Vladimir Onelungeroff;
Butterinsky, Maltesecatsky,
Lageroff and Antifatsky,
Ivan Caseyatthebatsky
And the selfish Feetintroff.

Not to mention many more with appellations much the same
Who retorted "Here" and "Present" when the time to answer came.
* * * * * * *
Slowly spread the crimson sunrise, and the birdies in the trees
Sang a song that sounded bully to the Muscovite main squeeze.
"By my beardsky!" muttered he,
"'Twas a glorious victoree!
Valiant Spikethegunsky had to go, poor soul!
But the only other chap
Was the non-commissioned yap
Who succumbed to lockjaw when he called the roll.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS AND—OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

Yards of Beautiful Pictures

We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 50c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers at the very low price of.. **20c each**

3 for 50c — or — 8 for $1.00

THE LIST CONTAINS
Yard of Violets
Yard of Carnations
Yard of Roses
Yard of Chrysanthemums
Yard of Sweet Peas
Yard of Chickens
Yard of Bride's Roses

As our supply of some of these is limited, we would advise you to order promptly. Address
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WATCHES

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us.
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

The Blade "Xtra"

DESCRIPTION

MOVEMENT—17 jeweled, 16 size, adjusted to heat and cold.

CASE—20-year, 16 size, engine turned, hunting..... **$18.00**

This watch cannot be purchased at any store for less than $30.00.

We have only a limited number. If you want one you must get your order in at once. It is the greatest watch bargain ever offered Blade readers. If you intend buying a watch, this is your opportunity to get a fine movement at a very low price. It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity. It will never come to you again.
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

N. B.—This offer will not appear again, as we have only a few of these watches left. It is a rare opportunity to get a high grade movement at a very low price. If you want one, get your order in at once.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.20

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.50
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Rain in Kansas.

Salina, Kas., March 24.—The only rain of consequence in months fell throughout Central Kansas today, thoroughly soaking the ground.

Wheat was badly in need of moisture.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Girls' Plaited Dress, With Drop Yoke, No. 9249.

Some smart little school dresses for spring are made in a very simple manner and rely on hand embroidery for contrasting color or trimming. The illustration shows a charming mode developed in marine blue cashmere.

The waist is made over a fitted body lining that closes in the center back. Six box plaits in front and four in the back extend from shoulder to belt and are flatly pressed.

A deep drop yoke is included in the neck seam with the standing collar and closes in the back. This yoke may be omitted and only the box-plaited waist used, if preferred.

The upper portion of the sleeve is a shallow, fitted cap. To this is attached a full puff that is box-plaited at the top and very wide at the wrist. The puff is gathered at the lower edge and arranged on a wristband drooping well all around. The edges of collar, yoke, caps and wristbands are effectively embroidered with bright red silk.

Seven gores in the little skirt are fitted smoothly around the hip. The closing is made at the back under two inverted plaits and the skirt attached to the body

9249—Girl's Plaited Dress with Drop Yoke.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

portion. The joining is concealed by a red velvet belt.

Box plaits on the front edges of the side and back gores are flatly pressed but not taped, as they flare stylishly around the bottom.

Dresses in this mode are developed in serge, albatross, flannel Henrietta, cotton cheviot, Madras or mercerized gingham, and trimmed with lace, braid or ribbon. In some the yoke is of lace or embroidery.

To make the dress for a child of eight years will require four and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern, No. 9249, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Fancy Waist, High or Low Neck, No. 9256, and Fancy Skirt, No. 9250.

Voile is one of the season's favorite fabrics. It comes in all the latest shades, delicate tones predominating. A voile toilette shown here is in a new pink called "fading rose," with yoke and sleeve caps of inserted chiffon tucking.

The waist is mounted on a glove-fitted fearherbuned lining of pink taffeta that closes in the center of the back, and is cut out square at the neck. The lining is faced with inserted tucking to a square yoke depth, back and front.

The full waist has four deep tucks running all around the body and blouses very slightly over a soft girdle belt of black velvet. Wide puff sleeves are gathered at the upper edge and attached to short fitted caps of inserted tucking. The puffs are arranged on narrow wristbands, over which they droop well. Three deep tucks in the sleeves correspond with those in the waist.

Bands of narrow lace trim the cuffs, sleeve caps, yoke and decolletage. The waist may be made high neck, with a standing collar, if preferred, the pattern providing for both shapings.

The skirt is made in one piece and gathered at each side of the center, leaving a plain space directly in the center. The back is very full and falls in long, graceful folds to the floor, training slightly. It closes invisibly at the center back.

Skirts in this style are not at all becoming to women who have large hips. If a close adjustment is desirable, the skirt may be tucked all around to form a yoke and hang loosely below the tucks. The pattern is perforated for the tucks around the waist.

At the lower part of the skirt are three deep tucks which add considerably to the flare at the lower edge. The tucks are headed by bands of lace. The skirt touches in front and has a graceful sweep at the back.

Costumes in this mode are developed in crepe de Chine, nun's veiling, challis, albatross, canvas, soft silks or satins, silk muslin and batiste. They are elaborately trimmed.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one

9256—Ladies' Fancy Waist. (High or Low Neck.)

9257—Ladies' Fancy Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9256, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9257, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:
PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Present Treaty Will End With the Present Year.

Washington, March 23.—The state department has received formal notice from the Chinese government denouncing the Chinese exclusion act, so this convention will expire December 27 next, unless replaced by another treaty by that date. Under its terms six months before the expiration of a period of ten years from December 27, 1904, if either power be dissatisfied with the treaty it is required to denounce it. This is the action which China has taken in spite of the strongest efforts to the contrary on the part of the state department. Had the notice not been received the treaty would have continued in force for another term of ten years from December 27, 1904.

The department pointed out to the Pekin authorities, through Mr. Conger, that is was very probable that so far from bettering the conditions relating to the admission of Chinese into the United States, any new treaty would fail of approval by the senate. The Chinese would thus be exposed, in the absence of the sheltering treaty to the full rigors of the Geary anti-Chinese law, and the exclusion would be much more complete than at present. However, the treaty having been denounced, there is nothing for it now but to proceed with the formulation of a new treaty, which already has been initiated in a way, though with little hope of senatorial approval.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—At the hearing before the rivers and harbors committee tomorrow relative to the proposed Ningara ship canal, the commerce of the great lakes will be represented by one of the strongest delegations ever sent to Washington. The project has the support of J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, of the Lake Carriers' association, and the chambers of commerce and other trade organizations of Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and other cities whose interests would be benefited by the construction of the proposed ship canal around Ningara, and the completion of the 1,000-ton barge canal from Buffalo to the seaboard. All of the various interests are expected to be represented at tomorrow's hearing, and if the project does not receive a decided boost before the house committee it will not be because of lack of effort on the part of its advocates.

PANAMA CANAL.

Up-to-Date Instructions From President to the Commission.

Washington, March 23.—Preliminary work was begun Tuesday by the isthmian canal commission. The first full meeting of the commission was held in the offices of Admiral Walker, the chairman. The session resolved itself into an informal discussion of various features of the preliminary work and of preparations for the first visit of the commission to Panama.

General instructions were contained in a letter from President Roosevelt to the commission under date of March 8.

The letter, which was read at the meeting, is as follows:

White House, Washington, March 8, 1904.—Sirs: I have appointed you as the commission which is to undertake the most important and also the most formidable engineering feat that has hitherto been attempted. You are to do a work, the doing of which, if well done, will reflect high honor upon this nation, and when done will be of incalculable benefit, not only to this nation, but to civilized mankind.

As you yourselves must individually know, I have chosen you with reference to nothing save my belief, after full and patient inquiry, that you are among all the available men of whom I have knowledge, those best fitted to bring this great task to a successful conclusion. You have been chosen because of your personal and professional reputations for integrity and ability. You represent the whole country. You represent neither section nor party. I have not sought to find out the politics of a single one of you, and indeed as to the majority of you I have not the slightest idea what your political affiliations are. I believe that each one of you will serve not merely with entire fidelity but with the most efficiency.

If at any time I feel that any one of you is not rendering the best service which it is possible to procure I shall feel called upon to disregard alike my feelings for the man and the man's own feelings and forthwith to substitute for him on the commission some other man whom I deem capable of rendering better service. Moreover, I shall expect, if at any time any one of you feel that the work is too exhausting and engrossing for him to do in the best possible manner, that he will of his own accord so inform me in order that I may replace him by some man who, to the requisite ability, joins the will and the strength to give all the effort needed. But so long as you render sufficient service of the highest type in the work you are appointed to perform you may rest assured of my hearty support and backing in every way.

These are the conditions under which you have been appointed, and under which I shall expect you to proceed. I shall furthermore expect you to apply precisely the same principles in the choice and retention of the subordinates who do the work under you, as I have applied in your choice and shall apply in your retention. I shall expect you to appoint no man for reasons other than your belief in the aid he can render you in digging the canal. If, having appointed any man, you find that your expectations about him are not fulfilled or that from any reason he falls short of his duty, I shall expect you to dismiss him out of hand; I shall expect that under such circumstances you will pay not the slightest heed to any backing or influence the man may have.

I assume as a matter of course, that in dealing with contractors you will act on precisely the principles which would apply in any great private business undertaking. There is no man among you to whom I think it is necessary to say a word as to the standard of honesty to be exacted from every employe or contractor, for if I had had the slightest ground for suspicion that there were need to say such a word to any one of you I should not have appointed him. But I do wish to emphasize that need of unceasing vigilance in the performance of this great work.

As to the details of the work itself, I have but little to say. It is to be done as expeditiously as possible, and as economically as is consistent with thoroughness. There is one matter to which I wish to ask your special attention—the question of sanitation and hygiene. You will take measures to secure the best medical experts for this purpose whom you can obtain, and you will, of course, make the contractors submit as implicitly as your own employes to all the rules and regulations of the medical department under you. I presume you will find it best to have one head for this medical department, but that I shall leave to your own judgment.

The plans are to be carefully made with a view to the needs not only of the moment, but of the future. The expenditures are to be supervised as rigorously as if they were being made for a private corporation dependent for its profits upon the returns. You are to secure the best talent this country affords to meet the conditions created by every need which may arise. The methods for achieving the results must be yours. What this nation will insist upon is that the results be achieved.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

New York, March 23.—W. A. Day, assistant to the United States attorney general, and Charles W. Russell, special assistant United States attorney general, who will look after the interests of this government during the transfer of the property and rights of the new Panama Canal company of France to the United States, were passengers on the steamer Cedric which sailed today for Liverpool. They will act with William Nelson Cromwell, who represents the French interests.

Mr. Russell said just before the sailing of the Cedric that he and his companion expected to be about six weeks on the other side, and that on their return they will bring with them the deeds of the transfer which are to be turned over to the attorney general and the secretary of the treasury.

CUBAN SUGAR.

Havana, March 24.—As a result of the operations of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba and the steady upward price of sugar, scarcely any of the sugar crop will be held in the storehouses, as was formerly the rule, the planters shipping the entire output. A large proportion of the sales is for future delivery, and when the grinding season terminates practically the entire yield will be marketed. The acreage of cane, especially in the Santa Clara districts, will be largely increased.

The new tobacco crop is the finest ever gathered, the plan adopted in the United States of covering entire fields with cheese cloth producing the largest leaves, which are of the finest texture and aroma and are flawless, because entirely protected from insects.

The orange trees planted by Americans are beginning to bear heavily. Shipments of pineapples and vegetables have begun. Considerable acreages of sea island cotton will be planted this year as the result of last year's experiments.

THE FRYE BILL.

Washington, March 24.—The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today authorized a favorable report on the Frye bill extending the coastwise laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands July 1, 1905, without amendment. The report was authorized by a vote of 7 to 5, two Republicans and three Democratic members making up the minority vote. A motion to postpone the operation of the laws to 1909, made by Mr. Lucking, was lost on a strictly party vote; another motion making the time 1906, resulted in a tie vote. The bill was then voted on as it passed the senate. Mr. Lucking endeavored to amend it by a requirement that all vessels in the trade should be manned by American or Filipino sailors, but this was lost by a party vote.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

TO IMPEACH SWAYNE

Evidence Taken by the Subcommittee in Florida.

Washington, March 25.—The evidence in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Charles Swayne, of the Northern district of Florida, taken in Florida by the House sub-committee of the judiciary committee and including the brief of Judge Swayne before the committee in his own defense and that of Judge B. S. Liddon, for the prosecution, was furnished to the committee Thursday in printed form for the first time. The document consists of 360 printed pages.

The charges against Judge Swayne are concisely stated by Mr. Palmer in forming a question to Judge Swayne during the proceedings as follows:

Non-residence in the Northern district of the state of Florida.

For unlawfully imposing a fine and imprisonment on one E. T. Davis and S. Belden in 1901.

For unlawfully committing to prison in 1902 one O'Neal, for alleged contempt of court.

For conduct unbecoming a judge, in appointing one Tunison in 1900, knowing him to be a man of bad character.

For refusing a fair hearing and trial to one Hoskins in 1902.

In his own defense Judge Swayne filed with the committee letters of indorsement from seventeen lawyers and five other persons, not attorneys, written in November, 1897, recommending to President McKinley his appointment to succeed Justice Field, of the supreme court bench of the United States. He also filed 24 letters, mostly of Florida attorneys, written in February, 1899, recommending his appointment to the position of circuit judge of the fifth circuit, which had just been created by an act of Congress.

In his brief Judge Swayne reviews his life briefly, stating that he was born in Delaware in 1842; read law in Philadelphia and was admitted to practice there. In 1885 he moved to Sanford, Fla., where he practiced law until appointed to the bench in 1889. His appointment was a recess appointment, which was not confirmed until April, 1890.

Judge Swayne said he never was a registered voter, nor had he paid any taxes in Florida. He said that he had spent his summers mostly in Delaware, but had understood that the summer months were the proper time for his vacation. His recollection was, he said, that no one ever had been injured because of his absence from Florida, and that the business of his court had not suffered.

Judge Liddon, in cross-examining Judge Swayne, asked him if he did not understand the laws of Florida to be that a man could not hold office there unless he is a qualified elector. Judge Swayne admitted this. Judge Swayne, in commenting upon the proceedings against him, said to the committee that they were due to but two causes: "The malice of the man O'Neal, who was sentenced, and the intense political feeling engendered at that period. There never would have been anything of this had it not been for these causes."

SENATOR DICK SWORN IN

Washington, March 23.—The opening ceremonies of the senate today were marked by the official introduction to that body of Charles Dick as the successor of the late M. A. Hanna as senator from Ohio.

Mr. Dick made his appearance in the chamber soon after the reading of the journal, but was unable to occupy his seat because it was completely hidden by floral offerings placed there by friends and admirers. The seat assigned him is on the extreme left of the Democratic side of the chamber. A number of other of the younger Republican senators occupy seats in that vicinity.

Immediately after Mr. Dick appeared he was joined by his colleague, Mr. Foraker, who announced his presence and stated that he was ready to take the oath of office. The two senators then walked arm in arm down the center aisle to the chair of President Pro Tem. Frye, who administered the oath. This ceremony performed, Mr. Foraker accompanied Mr. Dick to his seat, and after introducing him to a number of his immediate neighbors, sought his own seat on the far side of the chamber.

Mr. Dick was cordially congratulated by many friends in the chamber. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

Among Ohio people who were present were Senator Dick's wife, mother and sister, Mrs. Boyd, of Washington. With them were Major F. C. Bryan, his law partner, and wife. From Akron, Dick's home town, were W. G. Good, Frank Seiberting, W. L. Marvin and wife, Edward Kile and wife. Other Ohio people were W. R. Hopkins, Cleveland; Major E. G. Rathbone, Hamilton; Julis Whiting, jr., Canton; Newton Miller, Delaware; Elmer J. Miller, Columbus.

THE FRYE BILL.

Washington, March 26.—Representative Grosvenor, chairman of the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries, Friday made a report from that committee in favor of the passage of the Senate bill applying the coastwise laws of the United States between the United States and the Philippine Islands, after July 1, 1905.

The report from the Senate committee on this bill is adopted by the House committee with the added comment that the committee believes that before the period for the law to become effective July 1, 1905, there will be found ample American ships to handle the trade.

The minority will file their views later.

The Smoot Case.

Washington, March 23.—The testimony in the hearings against Senator Reed Smoot has been printed and bound in one volume of more than 700 pages.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, March 22.—The Senate spent the greater part of the day on the Indian appropriation bill. The section exempting the position of Indian agency farmer from civil service examination was dropped. The superintendents of Indian schools are to be allowed to act as Indian agents for the next year, according to the House amendment, which was adopted. Another amendment adopted authorizes the payment of claims made by Indian tribes on account of the differences between the value of payments made them in greenbacks and coin payments as required by treaties. Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to repeal the desert land act and the commutation provision of the homestead act. Mr. Proctor introduced a bill making appropriation for the establishment of four military camp grounds near Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Camp Douglas, Wis.; Conewago Valley, Pa., and San Luis, Cal. The bill also appropriates $100,000 for the purchase of 10,000 acres of land for the enlargement of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga national park. The Senate at 5 p. m. went into executive session.

The House today continued consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Butler (Pa.) made an unsuccessful endeavor to have passed an amendment transferring back to the office of the first assistant postmaster general jurisdiction of the free delivery and rural delivery services which was declared by Mr. Moon (Tenn.) to be an effort to punish Mr. Bristow for discovering frauds in another bureau of the department. An amendment agreed to prohibits the postmaster general from ordering out of postoffices telephone companies other than the Bell company. Another amendment prohibits the further renting of canceling machines. An amendment allowing $75,000 annually for the lease of a postoffice building on the Pennsylvania terminal in New York City was adopted. The resignation of Charles Dick (Ohio) to take effect at noon tomorrow was read. A resolution was passed to meet March 25 after the disposition of the pension bills for the consideration of the bill providing for the election of a delegate from the territory of Alaska and making the bill privileged thereafter.

Washington, March 23.—Senator Dick took the oath of office at the opening of the senate session today. Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. A controversy over Choctaw Indian land leases dating back to President Harrison's administration was revived in the amendment to pay a claim of $50,000 of J. Hale Sypher, as attorney in making the leases. Mr. Patterson moved to amend the amendment by reducing the amount to $25,000, and in this form the original was lost, 25 to 23. The amendment to exempt farmers at Indian agencies from civil service rules was agreed to, and after two minutes' executive session the senate, at 5:36 o'clock, adjourned.

The house today disposed of only six pages of the postoffice appropriation bill, although it made considerable progress in reading the bill for amendment. The appropriation for inland mail transportation by star routes was scaled from $8,100,000 to $7,850,000. An amendment by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, fixing the life of a postal car at 15 years, by providing that none be retained in the service after having been used so long, was agreed to. An unsuccessful fight was made to cut off the appropriations for special mail facilities over trunk lines south of Washington and west of Kansas City. The house accepted an amendment by Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey, that in future the postoffice department shall make no contracts for supplies made by convict labor. Laying aside the postoffice appropriation bill, the house passed a bill extending to February 28, 1907, the time for completion of a bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City.

Washington, March 24.—The senate today passed the Indian appropriation bill. It was amended so as to permit the attendance of Alaska Indians at the Indian school in Salem, Oregon, and to pay for their transportation to and from the school. Other amendments agreed to were as follows: Reappropriating $50,000 originally appropriated for an Indian school at Mandan, N. D., so as to make it available for a school at Bismarck, N. D.; appropriating $3,000 for the payment of $200 each to the eighteen Sioux Indians for the rescue of white women and children from the Sans Arc massacre. Senator Hopkins' amendment to remove the Indian warehouses from St. Louis and Omaha was defeated. Mr. Bacon raised the question of civil service appointments, contending that the southern states were practically disfranchised under a Republican administration. Mr. Gibson spoke in support of the bill for the repeal of the desert land, timber and stone laws and of the commutation clause of the homestead law. The following bills were passed: Authorizing the annual collection of statistics regarding births and deaths in registration areas; authorizing the state of South Dakota to select school and indemnity lands in the ceded portion of the Great Sioux reservation. The senate at 5:20 p. m. went into executive session and at 5:25 adjourned.

The house today again put itself on record against any investigation of the postoffice department, an amendment by Mr. Williams providing for a select committee of five members of the house and three members of the senate being voted down, 123 to 99 on a point of order. A provision appropriating $45,000 for carrying mails from San Francisco to the Island of Tutuila was stricken from the appropriation bill. An amendment was passed making it mandatory on the postmaster general to enter into a contract for a marine postal service at Detroit, Mich., for a period of five years at not to exceed $4,500 a year. The chair sustained a point of order by Mr. Mann against the provision in the bill that rural carriers after July 1, 1904, shall not solicit busines or receive orders of any kind during their hours of employment or carry merchandise for hire. Mr. Overstreet declared he would apply to the committee on rules to bring in a rule tomorrow allowing the subject to be further discussed. He then made a point of order, which was sustained against that part of the same paragraph providing that rural carriers shall receive a salary not exceeding $720 per annum. This leaves the salaries at $600 per year, as now. The section appropriating $5,000 for the salary of the purchasing agent of the postoffice department, thus consolidating the several supply divisions of the department. At 5:25 the house adjourned.

Washington, March 25.—In the senate today Mr. Hansbrough charged that the movement to secure the repeal of the desert land and the timber and stone laws and the commutation clause of the homestead act were due to the efforts of a lobby composed mainly of the holders of lands bought in large tracts from railroad companies. He held that their desire was to increase the demand for their property. Senator Dubois intimated that the pressure for repeal was due to the large holdings of forest lands by the railroads. Mr. Newlands favored modifications of the law. The bill making appropriations for the support of the District of Columbia was considered for several hours, but without completing it the senate took up the private pension calendar, passing a large number of bills. After a brief executive session the senate at 5:32 p. m. adjourned.

The house today passed the postoffice appropriation bill, after a prolonged debate on the paragraph affecting rural letter carriers. This was stricken out yesterday, but restored under a special order of the committee on rules. It increased salaries to $720 a year and prohibits the soliciting of business or the reception of orders by carriers from any person, firm or corporation, but permits the carriers, under certain restrictions, to carry merchandise for hire for and upon the request of patrons residing on the routes. The paragraph appropriating $5,000 for the salary of a purchasing agent for the postoffice department was restored and passed. The fortifications appropriation bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Dittauer, Marsh and Taylor being appointed conferees on the part of the house.

Washington, March 26.—The senate today continued consideration of the District of Columbia appropriations bill. Senators Hoar and McComas spoke in favor of a high pressure water system for Washington. Mr. Foraker gave notice that the services in memory of the late Senator Hanna would be held April 7 instead of March 31. After passing pension bills the senate at 2:57 o'clock p. m. went into executive session.

The house today began consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Chairman Hemenway of the appropriations committee estimated the expenditures for 1905 at $594,802,324, to which must be added the interest on the public debt, estimated at $34,371,820. The receipts for the year are estimated at $564,472,069. Several minor bills were passed by unanimous consent, and special orders were made for the consideration of pension bills which had the right of way today. It was decided that after the sundry civil bill shall have been disposed of the omnibus claim bill will follow as a special order. Mr. Pou, of North Carolina, attacked the Republican party. He mentioned the failure to suppress all trusts and said the party had broken its promise in failing to build up the merchant marine and to ratify reciprocity treaties. Mr. Baker, of New York, spoke in opposition to ship subsidies. Continuation of the bill was suspended.

PANAMA PEACEFUL.

Troops Are Disbanded, and the Navy to Be Sold.

Panama, March 25.—By recent decrees the second battalion of Panamanian troops on the isthmus is disbanded, leaving only one battalion under the colors, and the vessels forming the Panamanian navy are offered for sale.

Owing to the recent fire at Bocas Del Toro the four government secretaries have been sent there by President Amador to study the means to be taken to repair the damages sustained by the town. They sailed from Colon last night on the United Fruit company's steamer Preston, taking with them some relief supplies for the inhabitants who suffered from the conflagration.

President Amador yesterday gave a banquet to Second Vice-President and former Governor Obaldia. William W. Russell, the retiring secretary of the United States legation and recently appointed minister to Colombia; Colonel J. R. Shaler, the superintendent of the Panama Railroad company; Senor Arengo and other prominent persons were present.

The legislative assembly adjourned yesterday afternoon.

As announced from Colon, March 7, almost the entire commercial part of Bocas Del Toro was destroyed by fire, March 6, involving a loss of about $500,000.

A Pathetic Message.

Washington, March 23.—A pathetic message came over the cable today to the state department from United States Consul Fee, at Bombay, India, dated today and addressed to Assistant Secretary Loomis, as follows:

"Daughter dead—plague; wife attacked."

Mr. Fee is a native of Ohio and was appointed in 1899. Henry Dodge, of New York, is vice consul at Bombay.

Makes "Old Men" Boys Again

Free receipt that restores youthful vitality to men of all ages can now be had of the discoverer without cost—Cures nervous debility, prostatic trouble, emissions, etc., and restores normal nerve-power almost instantly.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR HOME CURE.

Now that they have found a new ingredient that makes cures 50 per cent quicker that formerly and practically gives the desired effect over night, the Dr. Knapp

Medical Co., of Detroit, the world's greatest authorities on the cure of vital weakness, want every weak man to write them for the free receipt that does this wonderful good, and full directions how to cure yourself privately at home. There is no man so old that this receipt will not make him feel like a youngster again, and middle-aged men who think their best days are gone will have a happy surprise in store for them. It is a blessing, indeed, to any man who is not as good as he used to be, and whether you are in the 20s or in the 60's the effect will be equally satisfactory and quick.

From what those who have used it say, a man can expect the change in less than 24 hours, and a permanent cure in a short time. It cures nervous debility, premature discharge, undeveloped organs, emissions, varicocele, stricture, lack of power, exhaustion, etc., and cures it permanently, to stay cured. It acts directly on the muscular tissue, mucous membranes, nerves and glands, and the effect is a comforting one indeed.

If you can make use of a receipt that brings about such happy results, send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and it will be sent you by return mail, together with directions for a private home cure and a descriptive booklet on your disease, all in an unmarked package.

Let there be no delay.

Mysterious Power Over Disease

Wonderful and Miraculous Cures Performed by a Mighty Healer.

At Last There Seems to Have Been Discovered the Secret of Long Life and Perfect Health.

(From Hearst's Chicago American.)

FORT WAYNE, IND., (Special Correspondent). In response to numerous requests your correspondent called on the now famous Dr. James W. Kidd, to learn, if possible, the secret of the mysterious power by which he was effecting so many wonderful cures. Dr. Kidd was found at his office busily engaged in answering the hundreds of letters of inquiry which he is daily receiving from all over the world regarding his remarkable discovery.

"It is hardly necessary to say that I am busy," said the doctor. "In those files are thirty-five thousand letters that we received and answered last month, but I am always willing to explain, as far as possible, my discovery, especially to newspaper men, because I know that they will publish the information, and I want the whole world to know that there has at last been discovered a remedy which will cure every ailment."

Will it cure every case?

"It will cure every disease that I have been called upon to treat in my experience in thousands of cases, and has positively cured thousands of afflicted people who thought that they were beyond all earthly help."

What do you call your discovery?

"The Elixir of Life." Dr. Kidd here showed the correspondent a number of small egg-shaped capsules containing various colored liquids in which floated small tablets, and said: "Doctors have known and used nearly all the remedies which constitute my discovery for years, but the proportions and the method of compounding are my secret."

Do the doctors accept or use your discovery? was next asked.

"Not as a rule, because I do not care to explain or give my secret to them. It is the result of a lifetime of study and experiment and naturally I am jealous of the honor which it brings me."

Do your patients seem to appreciate what you do for them?

"Yes, indeed. In this set of letter files are thousands of letters from grateful cured patients, and I am receiving more every day. They are the greatest source of pleasure and satisfaction to me, and the only pay that I ask for the years of study that this discovery cost me. Here are a few which are particularly interesting to me, because they are patients whom I cured two years ago, when I first made my discovery, and before I was as sure of the results as I am now. They are all enjoying perfect health now. You may publish as many of them as you like, as I have their permission."

Your correspondent copied the following extracts, word for word, from a few. The following from Miss Sarah Penington, Milton, Iowa, tells a thrilling story of her cure: "It does not seem possible that a person paralyzed as I was could be cured in 18 days. When you got the statement of my case, I was perfectly helpless, had to have a friend write to you in my name. Now I feel that I am cured. I will always praise and thank Dr. Kidd for what he has done for me. You cured me when others had given me up to the grave."

A. C. Blair, a prominent attorney of the firm of Blair & Green, Charleston, W. Va., writes as follows: "I received your treatment for nervousness, indigestion, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble, twenty days ago. It is truly "The Elixir of Life." I am agreeably surprised at the wonderful result. I have suffered for more than five years and was getting worse all the time. I have improved daily since beginning your treatment. I now feel ten years younger. Instead of having to pull myself up the court house steps by the railing I now run up as I did ten years ago." Ten days later Mr. Blair

THE Household AND Yongfolks.

JENNINGS

EDITED BY EMILY. S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream, to drift,
Who have hard work to do and loads to lift,
Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift.

Thursday.

But forever and forever
Let it be the soul's endeavor
Love from hatred to disserver;
And in whatsoe'r we do,
Won by truth's eternal beauty
To our highest sense of duty,
Evermore be firm and true.

Friday.

The Golden Age we will revive,
Each man will be a brother;
In harmony we all shall live
And share the earth together.

Saturday.

Awake! Spring forth and be free
To work, to love, to be still,
To master the waves of the sea
Or temper thy human will.

Sunday

God is Love, the snowflakes whisper,
As they linger in the air;
God is Love, the breezes murmur
As they meet us everywhere;
God is Love, God is Love,
All things tell us God is Love.

Monday.

Think beautiful thoughts and set them adrift
On eternity's boundless sea!
Let their burdens be pure, let their white sails lift,
And bear from you the comforting gift
Of your heartfelt sympathy.

Tuesday.

Be cheerful; give this lonesome world a smile;
We stay, at longest, but a little while.
Hasten we must or we shall lose the chance
To give the gentle word, the kindly glance.
Be swift and tender—that is doing good:
'Tis doing what no other good deeds could.

The Value of a Noble Life To Form Instead of to Re-form

Emily S. Bouton

I do not know who has done and is doing a greater work in the world than George T. Angell, of Boston, the president of the American Humane Education society. Years ago, aroused by the cruelty which he saw practiced toward the helpless among both human beings and animals, he began the struggle which has continued until the present with the most magnificent results.

One among the splendid things which Mr. Angell has done is the publishing of the little paper, Our Dumb Animals, of which thousands upon thousands of each issue are sent out upon their mission of mercy. Those familiar with it know how clearly and emphatically it teaches kindness to all creatures, showing how sympathy for the forlorn and helpless in the brute creation as well as among human beings, makes for nobility of character in all ways, while its opposite degrades and brutalizes. The pages are full of the most interesting accounts of the wonderful sagacity of domesticated animals, and these are all authentic. No literature could be better for children, who thus unconsciously learn lessons which they will never forget and which enter into the warp and woof of their very being.

Twenty thousand American publications receive this paper every month, and to it without doubt, may be ascribed many strong editorials inculcating kindness and mercy in the hearts of their readers. Beside this, thousands of people, especially in Mr. Angell's own state and city are supplied with it free of charge, and, doubtless, it has been one of the strong influences in bringing about humane legislation therein.

Beside the enormous circulation of this little paper through the agency of Mr. Angell and his helpers, more than three million copies of the book, Black Beauty, have been put in circulation all over the world. Those who have read this story—and, who has not?—know that it is one of the strongest speakers to human beings of the love and peace which will finally bring harmony and happiness to mankind. It would be impossible to estimate the good that the humane literature thus put in circulation has done in bringing a better understanding of the tie which binds all living creatures together and of the duty thus imposed.

Another great work conceived and carried out by Mr. Angell, is the Bands of Mercy, now to be found almost everywhere in the United States and Canada. In the twenty years since the inception of the work, nearly sixty thousand branches have been organized, with over two million members! Think of that, and the force thus put forth in the cause of humanity. These Bands, the membership of which may be made up of grown-ups or children, take the following pledge:

"I will try to be kind to all harmless living things, and try to protect them from cruel usage."

As may be seen this simple affirmation covers no inconsiderable ground. The word "harmless" is sometimes omitted. I do not quite see why it should ever be used, for there is a merciful way and a cruel way of putting out of life what are termed pests, and the former should always be chosen. A child may receive a lesson in brutality as vivid and enduring from the unnecessary infliction of suffering upon rats, mice, flies, spiders, etc., as by any other possible influence.

This reminds me of another thing which Mr. Angell's work has brought to pass. This is the passing of a law in Massachusetts forbidding the vivisection of animals in the schools. The whole matter of vivisection in the name of "scientific research," is so full of horrors, that to see them repeated before young persons, or for the latter to be allowed to do such work, even under the direction of a teacher, is being transported back into the mediaeval ages when human beings were ruthlessly tortured in the name of religion. That in the former case it is only animals which are made to suffer does not alter the character of the deed. The world has learned that religion does not demand cruelty to be done in its name, and it is to be hoped it will soon decide that science has no need of horrible mutilations of the helpless among God's creatures to forward its interests. In procuring the passage of this law Mr. Angell and his helpers have done much toward preventing the blunting of the child's spiritual faculties, and opened the door to the greater cultivation of the Christ love in its heart.

Considering Mr. Angell's work even in this brief and superficial way, and one cannot help seeing that he should be numbered among the world's benefactors. Whatever tends to bring a realization of the sacredness of all life; whatever induces in the human heart tenderness to all creatures; whatever leads children to an understanding that the Infinite Father loves the least, as well as the greatest, of his creatures, all these things uplift humanity. It is by progress such as this that the growth of race-character can be measured.

The most important consideration in this humanitarian teaching, as I have often said, is the influence upon the young. It means much to the future of the people that boys and girls be trained, as they surely can be, in the thought of kindness and forbearance, to feel that cruelty to the weak and helpless even among animals, is unworthy a noble manhood and womanhood.

Jacob Riis well says:

"We have been trying all these years to reform character when it is so much easier to form it."

The moulding force by which it is formed is thought. It is an easy thing to lead children to think aright, for they have not a background of years of wrong thinking to wipe away. They reason quickly from cause to effect and usually unerringly. At the same time their minds are plastic to the images brought before them, and for this reason, nothing which tends to engrave pictures of cruelty thereon should be allowed a place for any purpose whatever.

And let me say that nature study, the going forth into the woods and fields, watching the living things in their homes and haunts, will do more to teach a love and reverence for life everywhere than any other training. Then will there early come to them an understanding that all things are but expressions of the Divine upon their way to a final union with their source by the law of evolution.

The Cozy Corner

"O. B." SEES THE BRIGHT SIDE.

I recently saw an article in The Blade about feeding the birds, so I will tell you how I have done it this winter. I had a box made with an opening large enough for the birds to enter, but not large enough for a cat; this I placed where my feathered friends could easily find it and every day have furnished many of them with a feast of crumbs and small bits of meat, of which they are very fond. A small squarrel has made us several visits, also, to share with the birds the food so provided.

Out here in Winsconsin we have had a nice, long winter, from the last of November till now, and it isn't over yet. The railroad trains have been delayed most of the time by the heavy snows, and the public roads have been so drifted many times as to be impassable.

This snow is good for "logging" though, and millions of logs have been cut. Some of these have been hauled on sleds to the mills, and others carried to the river ready to float down to the mills in the spring. The temperature has been from 10 to 40 degrees below most of the winter. How would you people from the South like that?

There have been but a few deaths—one was of an old man 79 years old. He was the first white man to live here. He came 59 years ago, and after a time took an Indian girl for his wife, and has lived here ever since. He has a son and a daughter still living. There are many half-breeds living around here.

I think "The Mountain Sister" in the M. G. R. was right in her idea of our renouncing theatres and such amusements. I knew three persons who lost their lives in that awful Chicago theatre fire.—"O. B." Wisconsin.

ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Mrs. S. E. Warner asks how she can restore her Chenille curtains. They were originally a peacock green, but after a year's using have become faded and streaked. Green is an easy color to fade, and why not obtain some good dye of another color and dye the curtains? The directions for using come with every 10-cent package of dyes.

Mrs. M. G. F. asks: "Is it proper to have the teaspoons placed in a tall spoonholder—one shaped like a goblet—or to lay them in a flat dish before the hostess? I think the latter way preferable, but some of my friends think otherwise. If the tall spoonholder is used, should the spoons be placed in it with the bowls, or the handles up?"

Neither way obtains now; the spoons are laid beside the plate in the order in which they are to be used, and in sufficient number to correspond with the courses of the dinner. The tea, or coffee spoon, and one for the dessert if it is the kind which requires a spoon.

THE COMFORTABLE FEELING.

There is no bed covering so satisfactory as the woolen banket, and it has, to a great extent, taken the place of quilts and comforts, as it is lighter and can be cleaned as often as necessary. We have seen blankets that became harsh and felted up after a few washings, while others remained soft and fleecy until worn out. This was not caused by any difference in the quality of the blankets, but because of the way in which they were washed, for there is nothing that will be so quickly ruined by careless handling as a woolen blanket.

Shake the blankets to remove the loose dust and wash the greasy, or most badly soiled spots with benzine or gasoline, before putting them into the water. Have plenty of hot water ready and wash one blanket at a time, as lying in the water is bad for them, and the quicker the process of washing and drying can be done, the better.

Shave a bar of good soap and dissolve it in enough water to cover it. If you have a good box washing machine it will help you very much. If not, use tubs. Supposing you have the machine, half fill it with water that is nearly boiling, add half a pound of borax and half of the soap mixture. When these are melted and form a strong suds, put in a blanket, stir it about until it is wet through, close the machine and let it stand for five minutes, then work the machine vigorously for five or ten minutes, and pass the blanket, lengthwise, through the wringer. Wash through another suds prepared like the first except that you will not need to use so much soap, then rinse through clear, hot water until every trace of soap has disappeared. When finished, put through the wringer and hang on a strong line where the wind will strike it; then pull into shape and when perfectly dry, fold and place under a heavy weight for a day, when it will be ready for use and as good as new.

Never rub soap directly upon woolen goods of any kind, but melt it and use in a suds. A little borax added to the water not only makes the work easier by loosening the dirt, but keens the materials from shrinking.—"E. J. C."

APRIL OFFERINGS

A very timely herb is the rhubarb; grateful to the palate and cleansing to the blood. Originally this was a barbarian plant found on the banks of the river Rha, or Volga; but it has been so "civilized" by cultivation, that it is found in nearly every garden, being perennial, hardy and easily cared for.

The simplest form of using it, is to wash the young stems, cut in small pieces and stew, without removing the outer skin, till tender, adding sweetening to taste. This makes an excellent sauce; the pleasant acid being especially grateful to the palate that craves "something sour." By the addition of more sugar, this sauce can be made into pies.

As a dessert it can be served cold as—

Molded Rhubarb.

Cut the rhubarb into inch-long pieces and stew until it can be easily pressed through a sieve. Sweeten well, and for each pint of the pulp allow one-third of a box of gelatine which has been softened in cold water and dissolved in half a cupful of boiling water. Stir this into the hot sauce and pour into wetted mo'ds; set away till cold and serve with whipped cream.

Rhubarb Roll.

For a hot dessert, mix a rich biscuit crust, roll out half an inch thick, cover with a layer of raw, cut rhubarb, sprinkle thickly with sugar, roll up tightly in a cloth leaving room for the pudding to swell. Place in a steamer on a buttered plate and steam for 40 minutes without lifting the cover of the steamer. Place in a hot oven till needed, then serve with sugar and cream, or sauce.

Many cooks think that when creamed potatoes are cold, they are of no use, and throw them out. If they are put into a buttered tin, a few fine bread crumbs sifted over the top and baked until thoroughly heated, they will make a nice breakfast or luncheon dish for one or two persons, and in this way nothing will be wasted as the potatoes are just as good when served the second time. If the potatoes are prepared in shells and serv a individually you have a dish called by professional cooks—"potatoes en coquille."

LAUNDRY HINTS.

By most housewives the ironing of table linen is a much dreaded task, but by using the following plan it may become a real pleasure: We all realize how easily linen is drawn out of shape when wet, and how hard it is to regain it dried in that condition. All this trouble and exertion of pulling and stretching may be avoided, if when the tablecloths are being hung upon the line the selvages are folded evenly together and pinned to the line, corners first, then the sag. The edges must be stretched gently in place, and held with pins not more than twelve or fifteen inches apart. If pins and line are scarce, the napkins may be hung over the tablecloth, allowing the same pins to do service for both. Shake out all unnecessary folds and wrinkles that may remain. When possible, leave out until dampened by dew; if not, sprinkle, and fold in the usual manner. Let lay at least an hour or so, then shake out, and iron single. Begin at a corner. Iron lengthways, then across, keeping the linen squared. This is the secret of success. Turpentine in the starch produces gloss. —Woman's Home Companion.

JAPAN'S POLITE CHILDREN.

There is nothing at all of the prig about a Japanese child, writes Florence Peltier in Good Housekeeping. His good breeding is inborn and so much a part of himself that all his little courtesies are instinctive, and, therefore, entirely unaffected. This exquisite politeness is distinctly traceable, first, to the national trait of self-abnegation. Every Japanese man, woman and child considers that his greatest privilege is "to die for my emperor," if by so doing even a minimum of benefit is conferred upon the sovereign and hence upon the country. Then, it is everyone's duty to be most considerate of his parents. This implies, of course, uncomplaining obedience to father and mother; and obedience is not looked upon as a virtue, but as something common decency demands. Another requirement is this: no matter what one's troubles or physical pains, no evidence of them must be seen in one's action, speech, or even in facial expression, for we have no right to burden others with our troubles. It is exceedingly "bad form." And, finally, one must be good for the sake of being good, not for the sake of reward.

Thus, we see that from childhood a Japanese is made to exercise his will force and to consider others before himself, and so he acquires early in life the habit of self-control, and learns the pleasure of making others happy.

Simple amusements bring keen pleasure to the Japanese child, who, as a general rule, has very little money to spend. In the streets in Japanese cities are many peddlers whose profession it is to entertain the children for exceedingly small recompense. The most popular peddler is the "candy man." He wanders about the streets carrying a box that contains a kettleful of ame—a sort of soft taffy—and beats a drum to herald his approach. The children flock about him, giving orders for taffy birds, fish, lanterns and other things dear to the child-ish heart. The peddler proceeds to fill an order by dipping a bamboo tube into the ame, molding the sweet into the shape desired and he gives a finishing touch by blowing through the tube into the model, thus puffing it out. One order costs from one to two sen. A sen is of about the same value as one-half of our penny.

The peepshow peddler is also in much demand. He carries about a box that has a small round hole in front and a top of frosted glass. The little patron peeks through the hole and sees within the box beautiful pictures that the showman describes in song; and the songs he sings are the same that delighted the little ones who lived in Japan many years ago.

The peep show. Children pay a half-sen for a peep. A frosted glass top admits light to the box. The man accompanies every picture with his song, explaining the meaning. Picture drawn in Japan by Genjiro Yeto.

Here, There, Everywhere.

The first of April is almost equal to Christmas and the Fourth of July with children, owing to the fun they have in sending their friends on what is called in England "sleeveless errands." Older children, too, find much amusement on this day, but how many know the origin of the custom?

In a newspaper bearing the date of 1769 we read that "the mistake of Noah sending the dove out of the ark before the waters had abated, on the first day of the month, which among Hebrews corresponds to our April, gave rise to the custom of sending persons on useless and ineffectual messages and journeys, similar to that upon which the bird was sent by the patriarch."

Another authority refers the practice to the fact that the Passion of our Lord took place about this time of the year, and the Jews drove Jesus from Annas to Calaphas then to Pilate, then to Herod, who sent him again to Pilate, and from this the custom originated of this useless and tantalizing process of sending one upon unavailing errands.

With the French there is this explanation: The French name for April Fool is "poisson d'avril," meaning literally an April fish—a young fish easily caught.

In England, where the day is celebrated much more generally than in America, many queer errands are thought up for unsophisticated people. If one can be persuaded to apply at the book store for a "Life and Times of Eve's Grandmother," or at the dry goods store for a skein "of checked sewing silk," it is considered as great fun. Sometimes a boy is sent to the shoemaker for "strap oil," and if the proprietor of the store knows the game, or happens to be out of humor, the boy generally returns with a knowledge of the "strap" if not of strap oil.

For a delicious little "between meals," grate a well flavored apple into a small glass, sweeten slightly and pour over it sweet cream, or, if you have it, a little whipped cream. Eat with a plain dinner biscuit and you will find it most satisfying.

Although the prospect, at present, is not encouraging for flower gardens, still we know that the May flowers will surely follow the April showers and it is well to begin plans for the flower beds.

It is useless to prepare the ground for flowers, or early vegetables, before the water is well drained from it. Putting in the seeds too early generally results only in their rotting and the necessity of replanting, and plants from seeds sown after the middle of May will almost invariably get ahead of those sown earlier.

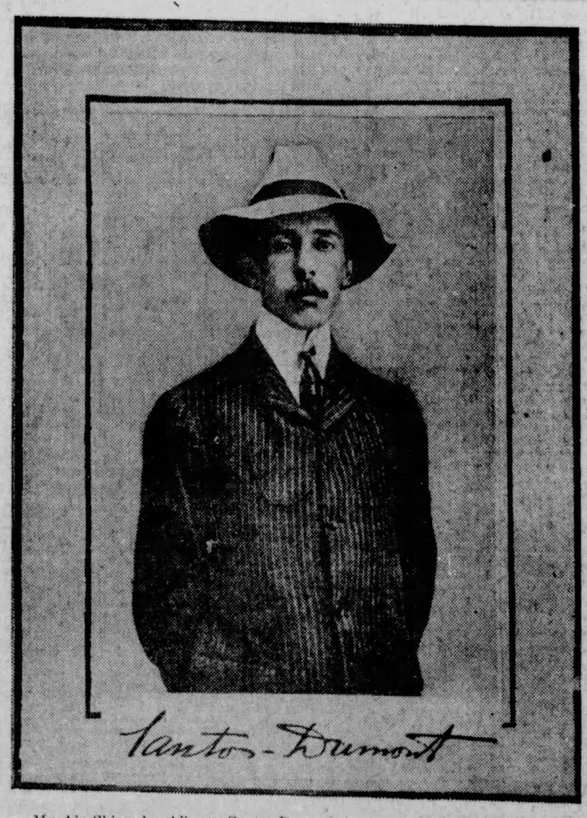
The woman who has even but the little space belonging to a city residence, can—if she will—raise a supply of flowers for her table decoration. Make the soil fine and mellow, and enrich it with finely pulverized cow-manure, or, failing this, use ground bone-meal in the proportion of one pound to ten square feet of soil.

In planting fine seed, scatter it on the top of the ground and press it in with a smooth board; coarser seed can have a little earth sifted over it, but it often happens that seeds fail to germinate from being too deeply buried.

For table use you will want sweet peas, nasturtiums and ten weeks' stocks. For other use, there is nothing better than gladiolus, asters and dahlias, and before these bloom, you can have pansies, Marguerites, carnations, and many other favorites.

If the soil in your little garden is not very rich, plant it with petunias, balsams, bachelor-buttons and decorate the fences with the trailing vines of morning-glory and scarlet runners. These homely, or rather they should be called "homey" flowers, will grow under the most discouraging circumstances, and make a small city back yard bloom into a thing of beauty, so it would never be recognized as the whilom depository of tin cans and broken crockery that often fill its confines.

But to raise flowers, one must be prepared to give them constant care; they will not grow otherwise, and, as Canon Hale said: "To grow roses in the yard, one must first grow them in his heart."



My Air Ships, by Alberto Santos-Dumont, is one of the good things promised in book form to be published during the month of March. The problem of aerial navigation is always an absorbing one, and on this subject, no one can speak with greater authority than Alberto Santos-Dumont, that indomitable Brazillian, who has faced death cheerfully a hundred times in riding his hobby, literally and figuratively. His book, it is promised, will be scientific, but not abstruse. In it he has simply chronicled in a snappy, entertaining way, his many daring ascents into the blue other, and his even more terrifying descents to earth. He describes also his various air ships, of which he has several varieties

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS.

Once in a great while some of our girls and boys will be a little careless about their spelling, and then Miss Prudence—in all love and kindness—feels that an object lesson will do them good—and not only these particular children of the M. G. R., but others who may need a gentle reminder.

Today is "lesson day," and these words are taken at random from the pile of letters on the Chaperone's desk: "Mutch," "verry," "addmit," "rong," "liveing," "waist basket," "flew," "Terriable," "sighn."

All of these words are in common use, and are read in nearly every paper or book one takes up, so a little attention and care in writing, and in your daily reading will prevent such mistakes. Never forget that your letters will be read by a great many people if they are published in the Weekly Blade, and that it will be worth the time spent, if you will be sure of your spelling before you send the letter. Do not leave it for Miss Prudence to correct.

Our new Virginia correspondent bids fair to be a great acquisition to our company, if the first letter she sends is a sample of her ability:

I am truly glad that my application for membership has been accepted, and I will now try to fulfill my promise to "write soon."

I cannot say—like "Olive Branch"—that I have never seen a mountain, for my home is almost surrounded by them, though there are none nearer than three miles. Nothing is more beautiful or restful, to weary eyes, or breaks the monotony of the scenery better than a large mountain looming in the distance—

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And clothes the mountains with their azure hue."

"If "Olive Branch" will visit southwest Virginia next summer, we will go huckleberry picking in the mountains, and spend the whole day where, I think, she would enjoy herself, and perhaps we could persuade "Virginia Boy" to join us, at any rate he would be invited.

Why doesn't "Brown Eyes" send his photograph? If we girls were too dull to guess what the tree contained, we can, nevertheless, appreciate seeing the picture of the boy who "hurried away" so rapidly.

With the hope that we shall soon hear from "Averill" and "Wild Rose," I will step aside and make room for others.—"Maybeth," Virginia.

Dear M. G. R.'s, will you admit a silent, but much interested person to your "joyous company?" This is my third attempt to gain admittance, but each time my heart would beat so loudly with fear, that my timid knock could not be heard. But I believe that—

"If at first we don't succeed
Try, try again"—

is a good thing to do, and I have read that "Little minds are turned and subdued by misfortunes and disappointments, while great minds rise above them," and putting the question of the greatness of our minds aside, I think many of us are prone to become discouraged too soon.

I wonder how many of us have made the best possible use of our time this winter? I have spent mine in caring for my sick father, and doing my best to make his last days on earth pleasant for him.

Mr. Smiley, you have my sympathy and the hope that some day your luck will turn, and you will succeed in whatever you undertake.

What has become of "John Jr.," "Pennsylvania Lass," "New England Girl" and many others of those who write so entertainingly? We hope they will come again, and lest you wish I may not come again if I am to stay too long, I will take my departure.—Mountain Girl.

One who signs herself "A Member," sends a letter warning all M. G. R. girls who intend to visit the exposition at St. Louis this year, against a class of confidence men who are expected to entice young girls from the paths of rectitude, by their "winning" manners and in other ways.

Miss Prudence has confidence in her girls that they have the good sense to avoid any familiarity with, or confidence in strangers, be they men or women. It is extremely unwise and often dangerous, to enter into conversation with persons with whom you have no acquaintance, and who are not properly introduced by responsible persons.

At St. Louis, as at all such places—there will be plenty of uniformed and reliable persons who will give all information that may be needed by strangers, and the chaperone of the M. G. R.'s fee's very safe in saying that none of her gir's will be so foolish as to be "taken in" by smooth tongued adventurers of either sex; but will be on their guard against any thing that will prevent them from returning to their homes the same happy girls as when they started to see the wonders of the great St. Louis Fair.

And we shall expect many interesting letters from those fortunate enough to make this visit this summer. And do not forget to wear your M. G. R. pins, and if you have none send fifteen cents to The Blade and get it before you start.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR FEBRUARY.

New York.....Metta
Solutions .....Helen

ARE YOU INVITED?

Terence O'Shaughnessy is to give an April Fool party tomorrow evening, and has invited the following guests from among his friends in the Wonder Column. The ladies seem to be from Japan, judging from their names which are: Lis-li-on-i, Ma-ri, Tetma, Neh-le, Ye-wah-ke, Ne-aup-li, Sli-vo-ac-de, Ed-do, Si-se-eb, Leg-til-now-rise, Lull-be-be, Yam-sock-mal-oh-cu-bee, and Clam-dar-bes-hir. The gentlemen may be Russians, or almost anything if their names are to be taken as a guide to their nativity. They are: Hu-o-noo, Lu-a-fa, Sor-scry-per, To-lew-pilt, Sar-vid, Kram-bec, Went, Tilm-no, Kla-we, Clewt-motl, Yo-ge-re-ge-ro, and Chan-mi-cam-gi. Any person who can identify them is cordially invited to do so.

The entertainment of the evening is to consist of numerous intellectual pastimes, the first to be a "Cob-web hunt" for a well-known proverb. The same being represented by the letters found in the accompanying square:

F R F U S N
O O R H A G
O S I E E T
L N R L R O
W E S A T A
H F E R E D

The guests will then be sent on various "fool's errands" in this way.

Sent for constellations, to find small animals.

Sent for a lady, to find a kind of liquor.

Sent for the fashions, to find temple roofs.

Sent for a companion, to find carnivorous food.

Sent for a grain, to find a drunkard.

Sent for a shoemaker's tool, to find the most useful mineral known.

Sent for bottle stoppers, to find stones.

(In this puzzle the second noun contains the same letters as the first transposed; thus, constellations (stars) small animal (rats).

The company will then be formed in groups, to represent the eight words composing another appropriate proverb.

First group of five, an adverb of place.

Second group of two, a verb; third group of two, a negative; fourth group of four, a person without sense; fifth group of four, denoting comparison; sixth group of two, a most useful article; seventh group of three denoting ancient; eighth group of four, meaning to mislead.

Sixteen of the guests will then each have a larger letter pinned on them, and will be asked to fill the vacancies in the following drop letter puzzle, thus forming a third familiar proverb, also appropriate to the occasion.

"A-O-L-O-L-C-A-D-S-D-H-L-F-R-E-N-"

About this time refreshments will be served, and Terence will enlighten the company concerning the reason why April is called April, and also as to the origin of certain first of April customs. Will some one of the 'Cademites please do as much for the pupils who were not invited?

After supper the guests will compliment their host by applying to him this quotation from—whom?

"This fellow's wise enough to play the fool,
And to do that well, craves a kind of wit."

April Fool Puzzles by Budge and Toddy.

Answers to Puzzles of March 17.

1.—St. Patrick.

2.—Words forming double acrostic: Songs, heart, Aesop, manna, rivet, ocher, Cenci, kinic, speak. Primals, Shamrocks; tinal, St. Patrick.

3.—The Emerald Isle.

4.—Irishmen.

5.—The Order of St. Patrick was the name of a national order of knighthood for Ireland, established by George III, on the 5th of February, 1783, and enlarged in 1833. As originally constituted, it consisted of the sovereign, the grand master (who was always the lord lieutenant of Ireland for the time being), and fifteen knights. By the statutes of 1833, the number of knights was increased to 22. The collar of the order (of gold) is composed of roses alternating with harps, tied together with a knot of gold, the roses being enamelled alternately white within red and red within white, and in the center is an imperial crown surmounting a harp of gold, from which the badge is suspended. The badge, or jewel, is of gold, and oval; surrounding it is a wreath of shamrock proper on a gold field; within this is a band of sky-blue enamel charged with the motto of the order: 'Quis Separabit MDCCLXXXIII,' in gold letters; and within this band St. Patrick's cross, surmounted by a shamrock having on each of its leaves an imperial crown. The field of the cross is either silver or pierced and left open. A sky-blue ribbon worn over the right shoulder sustains the badge when the collar is not worn. The star, worn on the left side, differs from the badge only in being round instead of oval, and in substituting for the exterior wreath of shamrocks eight rays of silver, four of which are larger than the other four. The mantle is of sky-blue silk, lined with white and fastened by a cordon of blue silk and gold, with tassels On the right shoulder is the hood, of the same material as the mantle. The order is indicated by the letters K. P.

6.—Thomas Moore wrote:

"Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betrayed her;
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from her proud invader;
When her kings, with standard of green unfurl'd,
Led the Red Branch Knights to danger
Ere the emerald gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger."

Chat.

The eyes of the Schoolmistress were made glad today by the sight of a goodly class, composed of old and new members, answering to these names:

Nannie C. Erwin, Helen, James Alex. Greenhill, W. P. E., Pauline, George Vore, S. M. Nelson and O. E. Williams.

Nannie C., we hope to "see" you often.

James Alex, please send a solution to your excellent problem and come into the 'Cademy whenever you can.

Pauline, your "mixes" are always acceptable. Send them more frequently, can you not?

S. M. Nelson, in sending an answer to the "wool" problem, says: "This is the same kind of a problem that came to me in a mill that I ran a few years ago, when a man came in with a load of corn and wanted me to grind it and take my pay out of the corn."

O. E. Williams, strangers who "do their sums" as neatly as you do are very welcome in the column.

THE PROUD BUN.

The baker-man was kneading buns—
His trough was deep and wide—
When, much to his surprise, he heard
A small voice by his side.

"Oh, make me large and fat," it said,
"And stuff me full of plums,
So that I may attract applause
From every one who comes."

'Oh, put a piece of citron in,
And make me rich and rare,
That I may serve for dukes and earls,
Who sumptuously do fare."

The baker chuckled in his sleeve
To hear him talk so big,
But thought, "I'll put in everything,
And let him run his rig!"

He put in all he had on hand,
And made him rich and rare,
And set him on the window-pane
To make the natives stare.

For, swelled to twice his natural size
With yeast and plums and pride,
He scorned the doughnuts, pies and cakes
And elbowed them aside.

'I'm waiting for the duke," he said,
"With whom I am to dine!"
Just then two newsboys came along,
Whose appetites were fine.

"My eye!" they cried, "come over, here
And see this jolly bun;
Let's buy him for our supper, quick!"
And so the thing was done.

Two morals to this little song
Are had at easy rates;
'Tis ill to wait for dukes and earls
In these United States.

And when the baker kneads his dough,
If then you are begun,
No matter what he may put in,
You'll always be a bun!

A YOUNG NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER.

Miss Edwina Dumm, of Upper Sandusky, O., is only 10 years old and yet she is editor, proprietor and publisher of a newspaper. Her paper is The Weekly Press and keeps the promise of its name by making a weekly appearance. The pages are printed on a hectograph from an original, hand-made pen and ink copy, and from this are printed as many as the paid-in-advance subscriptions warrant. Every page is illustrated, the little editor doing her own drawing, and she does it with considerable talent and humor. There is a separate children's and women's page, also editorials and advertising columns. Descriptive pen pictures accompany each article.

The issue of March 16 was delayed in going to press, the cause of which was explained in this leading editorial:

Why the Weekly Press Is Late
Things Keeping It Back.

The Weekly Press or editress has had some excuses for not having it out at the right time, a reason, while playing at hide-and-go-seek, ran over to the mill-yard to hide, she had a small opportunity in getting in goal, and, while climbing over the fence, scraped her hand and making several bruises so she could not write.

Miss Edwina writes poetry too, and you can see from the lines quoted below that she makes very good rhymes:

Us boys, us boys!
What a lot of noise
We will make with our toys!
Oh, mischievous boys!
But then, on the Fourth of July,
Every spot of the bright blue sky
Will darken, and rain will fall.
"Oh, my!" cries Paul,
And all of us boys will sob
When out suddenly cries little Bob,
"Oh, boys! this will never do,"
And he says it between his boo-hoo.
Grandpa stands by the door
And laughs till he can laugh no more.
But we thought it a shame
For this day to have rain.

On the children's page of a recent issue the following pretty story was published:

Little Polly had read in a paper about a kitten queen, and that every year all of the cats and kittens of her kingdom could go and tell her their troubles, of how they were treated by their masters and mistresses. Then the queen would write them a letter and tell them if they wouldn't treat their little kittens better they couldn't have any. Little Polly was much alarmed, for she had treated her kitten very mean, and now she had been gone for two days.

"Mamma," she said.

"What, darling?"

"Do you think kittie's gone to that queen?"

"What queen? I didn't know there was any?"

"The cat queen—kitty's been gone so long."

"Why, is there one?"

"Yes, I read it in a paper."

"What makes you think she's gone?"

"Because I haven't treated her so very well."

"Haven't you? Why, Polly."

"I didn't mean to, only do you think I'll get a letter from the queen that I can't have my kitty any more?"

"I don't know, Polly."

"I do hope she don't," and she ran into the nursery and began playing with her dolls with a busy little mind.

"And I do love my kitty so, too. If that mean old queen makes me give up Ill—"

"Why, Polly!" cried mamma, "here's kitty."

"Oh, is kitty there?"

"Yes, come and see her."

"Oh, mamma, there's a note tied around his neck," said Polly, sobering down.

"Read it," said mamma, cheerfully. And Polly ran into another room, holding kitty lovingly. She opened the note and read:

"Dear Polly:—Your kitten came to our house Saturday and stayed two days, till I thought you would be frightened for fear he was lost. So I tied this note around his neck and sent him home. Hope he got at your home safe. Yours, lovingly, Grace Harris."

"Oh, mamma," cried Polly, "she's been staying at Grace Harris' house, and not at that mean old queen's palace."

"Meow," cried kitty, for she was not going back on the queen, and Polly went back into her room to play with kitty and dress her in her doll's clothes.

The Weekly Press is an attractive publication to look at, and its contents are interesting. And when you think it is all the work of a little ten-year-old girl, you begin to wonder if there are any others newspaper publishers so young as Edwina Dumm.

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JAPS WIN LAND VICTORY

Cossacks Defeated in an Engagement Near Anju.

Seoul, March 28.—5:15 p. m.—A report has reached here that fifty Japanese and one hundred Cossacks were killed and wounded in a skirmish that occurred between Anju and Tingju.

The above dispatch probably refers to the engagement reported last night as having occurred March 23, but in which no Cossock losses were mentioned.

NO DOUBT OF SUCCESS

Russia Feels Sure of Winning In the End.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—Forecasting the result of the war in the far east, the Novosti declares there is no more doubt as to who will be the eventual victor than there was at the commencement of the Greco-Turkish, the Spanish-American, or the Boer war.

"For Japan, the war is a life and death struggle," continues the Novosti. "She places everything on one card. For Russia, it is really only a colonial war, and even defeat would leave the empire not greatly affected, while success would be sure to mean a great stimulus to the Russian colonization of Manchuria, where it is reasonable to suppose many soldiers will settle after the struggle is over.

"But," adds the paper, "Russia should not pay too high a price for this colonial empire, and, therefore, should conserve as far as possible the army and the fleet."

CRUISER WAS BLOWN UP

Boyarin Struck Torpedo and Was Put Out.

Paris, March 29.—"It is certain," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin, "that the Russian cruiser Boyarin was blown up by touching a Russian torpedo eight days after the torpedo transport Yenesei was blown up as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur. Even if this news is not confirmed, the fact that the cruiser has not been mentioned as partaking in the recent operations is sufficient evidence. It is not known since the death of Captain Stepanoff, commander of the Yenesei, where the torpedoes have been placed, and hence it is impossible for Russian ships to approach Dalny, where there are known to be many."

TRIED BOTTLING UP

The Russian Fleet in Port Arthur Harbor.

London, March 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from its Tokio correspondent, under yesterday's date, which says:

"On the night of March 22, the Japanese fleet renewed the attempt to bottle up Port Arthur. Sixteen warships escorted seven merchant steamers to the mouth of the harbor, and, under cover of the bombardment, the steamers ran in and were sunk in desired positions. Three hundred Japanese officers and bluejackets volunteered for this duty. An official report is expected this evening."

London, March 25.—The Daily Telegraph's circumstantial report from its Tokio correspondent that the Japanese succeeded in bottling up Port Arthur on the night of March 22, is not confirmed from any other quarter. The special dispatches to the other morning papers announce no new developments in the situation, but throw a few side lights on the operations.

The Standard's Tien-Tsin correspondent says that Viceroy Alexieff renewed his demand for the withdrawal of all Chinese officials and soldiers from Manchuria on the ground that otherwise it would be impossible to conduct the war properly.

The Daily Mail's correspondents give from Japanese sources, some details of the conditions at Port Arthur, which were gathered during a recent visit of a Chinese junk there. It is asserted that a boom had been placed across the entrance to the roadstead, which was alive with mines so defective and so carelessly laid as to equally endanger both Russian and Japanese vessels. The damaged Russian warships, the reports say, were repaired with such haste that it is dangerous for them to leave their anchorage. Eight battleships and cruisers and ten torpedo boat destroyers are now uninjured, and often leave the harbor, but never go far from the forts. Japanese naval officers praise the quality of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers, which they confess have done excellent work, but they declare that the Russian shells are badly fused and fail to explode, except when they strike direct upon armor, and that their charges of gun cotton are insufficient to cause serious damage.

The Daily Mail's Shan-Kwan correspondent says that the Japanese are secretly engaging Chinese to act as irregular correspondents.

Togo's Fifth Attack.

Tokio, March 24.—Vice-Admiral Togo's report of the fifth attack on Port Arthur, which was made on March 22, reached Tokio tonight and is as follows:

"The combined fleet acted according to the plan arranged.

"Two flotillas of destroyers were outside Port Arthur, as instructed, from the night of the 21st until the morning of the 22d. Although during this time our destroyers were under the fire of the enemy, they sustained no damage. The main fleet arrived off Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d.

"I dispatched a part of the fleet in the direction of Pigeon Bay, and ordered the battleships Fuji and Yashima to make an indirect bombardment against the inner side of the port. During the bombardment, the enemy's ships gradually came out of the harbor, and at the time when the indirect bombardment stopped, which was about 2 o'clock, the number of Russian ships was five battleships, four cruisers and several destroyers. We believed the enemy was trying, by making a movement of their fleet, to draw us near the forts. The enemy's ships shelled us indirectly and many of their shots fell near the battleship Fuji, but our ships sustained no damage. About 3 o'clock our vessels withdrew off the port."

Fortifying the Neck.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—4:23 p. m.—The correspondent of the Novi-Krai of Port Arthur, who is proceeding to the Yalu river, writes that he saw crowds of Chinese coolies throwing up earthworks on the frowning, impregnable heights at Kin-Chou north of Port Dalny. This shows that the Russians are determined to resist the Japanese attempt to land on the neck of the Liao-Tung peninsula.

The correspondent adds that the Chinese officials who had invariably made official calls on the occasion of the Russian and Chinese new year failed to do so this year, believing that the Japanese are going to drive out the Russians.

The Russian Story.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—1:17 p. m.—At this time nothing in the way of private or newspaper dispatches supplementing the official accounts of Tuesday's bombardment of Port Arthur, has been received.

Vice Admiral Makaroff, the naval commander at Port Arthur, is being commended for his self-restraint in not risking his ships in an engagement with the enemy.

A prominent Russian admiral explained to the correspondent of the Associated Press how absolutely essential conservatism on the part of the Russian naval commander at Port Arthur was at present. He said:

"If Admiral Makaroff, whose disposition would be to go out and meet the enemy, should give battle upon the approach of the Japanese and defeat them his victory would be fruitless, as necessarily it would be purchased by some injuries to ships and our lack of adequate docking facilities at Port Arthur would render it impossible to refit them, whereas the Japanese have ample docks in which to repair their vessels."

The feeling here is that the Japanese tactics are preliminary to a landing on the peninsula in an attempt to cut off Port Arthur, simultaneously with a general bombardment and commencement of a siege. For this the Russians declare they are fully prepared. During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the far East has been noticeable. This is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

The Russians are being massed in force along their first line, from Freng Huang-Cheng northward for thirty miles, while their second line extends from Mukden to Hai-Cheng.

All the rolling stock required for use in the far East has now crossed Lake Baikal. The last locomotive was taken over yesterday. Prince Khilkoff, the minister of public works and railroads, who has been personally superintending this work, leaves Baikal in a few days.

Forty trucks of grain reach Port Arthur daily.

An Attack on the 21st.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—Another attack by the Japanese fleet on Port Arthur, beginning with operations by torpedo boats and ending with a bombardment by battleships and cruisers, took place after midnight Monday.

Vice Admiral Makaroff claims that one of the Japanese vessels was struck by a shell.

The Japanese torpedo boats were twice discovered sneaking towards the harbor entrance under cover of darkness, but both times they were detected far out at sea and were driven off by the hot fire opened on them. The breaking of day necessarily prevented further torpedo boat operations, but Admiral Togo brought up his battleships and cruisers. The detour of his fleet was for the purpose of making a cross-fire upon the harbor in the hope of destroying the town and of damaging the Russian ships lying in the basin or at least of demoralizing the personnel of the defending force.

The dispatch from the viceroy to the emperor says:

"According to a supplementary report from Lieutenant General Stoessel, the enemy's fleet consisted of six battleships and twelve cruisers. About 9 o'clock in the morning the fleet divided, the battleships and torpedo boats taking up a position between Liaotischin and Golubinain Bay (Pigeon Bay), while the cruisers formed up in two divisions to the south and southeast of Port Arthur.

"At 9:20 the battleship Retvizan opened fire over the crest of Liaotischin against the enemy's battleships, which replied by firing on the town. Meanwhile our fleet formed up in line, in the outer roadstead.

"About 11 o'clock in the morning the cannonading slackened and the Japanese fleet reuniting drew off slowly to the southeast, and at 12:30 had disappeared.

"During the bombardment five soldiers were killed and nine wounded. One soldier on the shore was bruised."

Chinese Movements.

Liao-Yang, Manchuria, March 24.—General Ma has transferred his headquarters to Tung-Chou and his troops have been withdrawn westward on the Sin-Min-Tung railroad.

Viceroy Yuan-Shi- Kai is now at Tien-Tsin. His troops are returning to Pao-Ling-Fu.

It is persistently reported that Japanese propose to land troops at Gatsia, north of Shan-Hai-Kwan. There are numerous Japanese spies at Shan-Hai-Kwan and elsewhere on the railroad to Yin-Kow.

A detachment of General Mishtchenko's troops remain in North Corea reconnoitering.

A party is always watching An-Ju but the Russians have not encountered any Japanese during the last few days.

Will China Mix In?

New York, March 24.—A communication from a well-known diplomatist in Paris is published by the semi-official Post, says a Berlin dispatch to the Herald, in which it is asserted that a most pessismistic view is being taken at Paris of the tension which is declared to have undoubtedly set in between Russia and China. All fears regarding the attitude of China toward the war seem, the statement continues, to be approaching a realization.

Despatches have been received from Pekin, stating that the Chinese government still denies any intention of abandoning its attitude of neutrality, but everything, the diplomatist avers, goes to show that it is really only waiting for a favorable opportunity to take part in the hostilities.

The Russian government has received similar reports from its minister in Pekin and is taking measures in consequence.

swers to the 58 "Proverb Pictures" mailed for 25c silver and 2-cent stamp. E.

Japanese in Corea.

London, March 24.—A series of messages dated between March 10 and March 17, sent by a correspondent of the Daily Mail at Chinampho, Corea, describes the perfect organization and arrangements of the Japanese in Corea. Elaborate preparations have been made for landing troops and advancing them through the country, and pontoon bridges and stables are built wherever they are found to be necessary. The greatest difficulty facing the Japanese is the commissariat, as owing to the poor food supply of Corea, it is only possible at present to maintain 90,000 men.

The Japanese hold two enormously strong positions, at Ping Yang and on the Hiokak-San range, between Hwang-Ju and Seoul. The latter, the correspondent says, is probably impregnable and secures Seoul from land attacks from the northwest.

According to this correspondent, the Russians are preparing to prevent the Japanese landing at Pak-Chen, twenty miles west of Anju, and he says the Japanese sailors admit that Port Arthur is so protected by mines and torpedoes that it would mean death to approach it.

Tokio, Monday, March 28.—4 p. m.—A telegram received from New Chwang this afternoon, says that at 3 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese succeeded in sinking four steamers at the mouth of Port Arthur harbor. A flotilla of destroyers convoyed the merchantmen, which were subsequently sunk, and rescued the volunteer crews. Later the Japanese battleships bombarded the town and its defenses.

Paris, March 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris cables as follows:

"An officer of the naval general staff informs me that the four steamers which the Japanese endeavored to sink in the channel at Port Arthur Sunday morning were in excellent condition, and worth about a million. All the Hotchkiss quick-firing guns aboard them have been recovered. When the steamers stranded, Russian officers promptly leaped aboard and cut the electric wires which were intended to fire the explosives."

New Chwang, March 28.—The civil administrator late yesterday evening notified all the foreign consuls and residents of Viceroy Alexieff's order placing the city and port of New Chwang under martial law, explaining that it had been so ordered for the purpose of safeguarding the commercial interests of the port.

The opinion of leading foreign residents and officials is that, although the rights of neutrals remain unaltered by treaty, Russia assumes the power to annul these rights, also consular jurisdiction and ex-territoriality rendering the position of foreign consuls untenable.

In some quarters the order is regarded as an apparent challenge to neutral powers, especially to China, on account of the appropriation of her territory, and that it renders the United States gunboat Helena and the British cruiser Espiege liable to an order to leave port.

St. Petersburg, March 28—Under cover of darkness Sunday morning, Vice Admiral Togo made another desperate attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, but he failed again, and when after daylight Vice Admiral Makaroff steamed out to give battle, the Japanese commander refused the challenge and sailed away.

The Japanese practically repeated the tactics of February 24 by sending in four fireships, preceded by a torpedo boat flotilla, with the exception that the fire ships this time were armed with Hotchkiss guns for the purpose of keeping off the Russian torpedo boat destroyers.

The enemy's attempt was discovered by means of the shore searchlights and a heavy fire was opened from the batteries and from two gunboats which were guarding the entrance to the harbor. The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Silni was outside on scouting duty and to the dash and nerve of her commander, Lieutenant Krinizki is chiefly due the complete defeat of the plans of the Japanese. He at once made straight for the oncoming ships under a hail of fire from the Hotchkiss guns, and torpedoed the leading ship, which sheered off, followed by the others, three of them being piled up on the shore under Golden Hill, and one under the lighthouse. The Silni then engaged the entire six torpedo boats of the enemy, coming out from a terrific fight with seven killed and her commander and 12 of her complement wounded, but on the Japanese side only one boat's crew was saved. In addition, according to unofficial reports, it is believed that the Japanese lost two torpedo boats.

The Japanese cruisers which supported the attack exchanged shots with the batteries, and then drew off, after which Vice Admiral Makaroff took a steam launch and examined the fire ships. Admiral Togo's fleet came up from a southerly direction. Vice Admiral Makaroff with his fleet sailed out to engage the enemy, but after the ships and batteries had fired a few long distance shots, Vice Admiral Togo decided to decline the issue and disappeared to the southward.

The repulse of Vice Admiral Togo at Port Arthur creates much rejoicing in the Russian capital, and among all classes the gallantry of the Silni and her commander is the subject of high praise, but above all the moral effect of Vice Admiral Makaroff's willingness to engage the enemy, showing that he considers himself strong enough to fight, produced a splendid impression.

In high official circles this new effort to bottle up the Russian fleet is looked upon as meaning only one thing, namely, that the Japanese, as stated by the Associated Press on March 24, are preparing for a heavy landing of troops in the gulf of Liao Tung, either at New Chwang, or on the west coast of the Manchurian neutral zone, to effect which in safety the immobility of Vice Admiral Makaroff's fleet is absolutely essential while the transports are being conveyed around the southern end of the peninsula.

Had the attempt succeeded it would have required several days at least to blow up the steamers and clear away the wreckage, during which time the Japanese would be assured of non-interference in the carrying out of their purpose. The failure of the Japanese this morning may seriously hamper their plans, as the ice in the Liao river is going out, and when the river is free from ice its mouth can be easily mined.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—4:55 p. m.—Large crowds gathered before the bulletin boards today to read the official accounts of the second unsuccessful attempt of the Japanese to bottle the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. Lieut. Krinisiki's heroic attack on the enemy's fireships and torpedo boats, and the action of the three Russian officers in boarding the burning steamers, extinguishing the flames and cutting the wires connecting with the infernal machines, evokes enthusiasm, while the almost universal exclamation applied to Vice Admiral Makroff, as the people turned away, was "Molodetch," which might literally be translated: "He's a dandy."

The action of the Japanese in making use of infernal machines has aroused indignation. No further details have been received except that the injury to the torpedo boat destroyer Silni from grounding, is slight, and that it can easily be repaired.

Th Associated Press has received confirmation of the report that Admiral Makaroff during his reconnaissance of the Eliot Islands, captured a Japanese vessel towing a Chinese junk, but the vessel was a small steamer, not a gunboat.

The crews were taken off, after which both vessels were sunk.

Paris, March 28.—The Matin's Harbin correspondent says a rumor is being circulated there to the effect that the war will last two years, and that it will not really bgin before September, the rains making July and August unfavorable for military operations.

"Despite China's protestations of neutrality," the correspondent continues, "General Ma persists in advancing into Manchuria. If this movement is combined with the Japanese operations, the Russians will be compelled to act against General Ma, who continues to move northward, although the Pekin government, it is understood, has ordered him to return."

St. Petersburg March 28.—Captain Willam V. Judson, of the engineer corps, U. S. A., who is to accompany the Russian army during hostilities, and Lieutenant Newton A. McCully, the United States naval attachee to the Russian navy, will probably leave for the front April 2. United States Ambassador McCormick will present them to foreign Minister Lamsdorff, March 30. Capt. Judson and Lieut. McCully have been well received by the authorities and are being shown every courtesy and attention by the military and naval staffs.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—In order that the Russian troops shall not present a bright target for the enemy, an order has been issued by the ministry of war directing that gray instead of white shall be the color of the uniform during the summer season.

RACE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., March 26.—A special to the Arkansas Gazette from DeWitt, Arkansas county, says:

Five negroes, who had been arrested as a result of the race troubles at St. Charles, this county, were taken from the guards by a crowd of men and shot to death. The five victims were: Jim Smith, Charley Smith, Mac Baldwin, Abe Bailey and Garrett Flood.

This makes nine negroes that have been killed within the past week in the vicinity of St. Charles on account of racial troubles. A few days ago a difficulty occurred over a trivial matter at St. Charles between a white man named Searcy and two negroes named Henry and Walker Griffin.

PEACE IN BUTTE MINES.

Butte, Mont., March 26.—For the first time in years there is absolute peace in the underground workings of the Butte mines, and by the terms of truce, declared temporarily, between the representatives of the Minnie Healy and the Boston & Montana companies, each agrees to withdraw all miners from the ground in dispute until the ownership shall have been absolutely settled by the courts or otherwise. Neither side shall attempt to extract ore or do work of any kind until that time and each agrees to cease all overt acts, such as blasting, smoking and the use of water, steam, etc., for the purpose of holding or gaining ground.

TO SHOOT BONILLA.

New York, March 23.—There is a rumor here that former President Policarpo Bonilla, of Honduras, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot to death, says a Herald dispatch from Panama. He was arrested and thrown into prison last month with several other members of the chambers of deputies, it being charged that a plot against the government of President Manuel Bonilla was hatching among them.

Gen. Policarpo Bonilla, for many years was the president of the country and it was said that he was the only man who ever retired from office willingly and without starting a revolution to bring him back into power again. It was during his administration that a reform constitution was adopted which provided among other changes for a secret ballot instead of the vive voce method of election.

Died of Grief.

St Louis, Mo., March 28.—After starving itself for almost two weeks because its mate had been taken away, a lion at the zoological headquarters here died today.

A live sheep was recently placed in the cage and bleated in terror, but the lion merely paced back and forth and the sheep was unharmed. The lion was valued at $3,000.

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit, salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.

These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these Tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia, or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder-blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause—failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

"After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia and absolutely incurable, as I had suffered twenty-five years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy." Mrs. Sarah A. Skeel, Lynnville, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on "Stomach Diseases" mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

SECRETARY SHAW

Showed Up the Insincerity of Grover Cleveland.

Providence, R. I., March 24.—Grover Cleveland's recent lamentation that he had no opportunity when he was President to smash any trusts or strangle any mergers proved to be the inspiration of some pungent remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw last night. The cabinet member addressed the Young Men's Republican club of Providence at a big banquet, and dwelt at length upon Mr. Cleveland's comments on the merger decision.

Mr. Shaw was in excellent humor, though his long, solemn face while he was explaining things for Mr. Cleveland gave little inkling of the choice bits of wit interlarded in his address.

"I am very glad that the ex-President again has commenced to take notice," said Mr. Shaw with no semblance of a smile, "notwithstanding the McKelway letter. Eight years is a long time to remain in mourning. But now that he has entered the lists voluntarily and invited comparisons he cannot complain if comparisons are made.

"But no sooner was the result of the merger case announced than the opposition inaugurated widely varying and inconsistent tactics to rob the administration of the fruits of its victory."

He said "the most amusing effort" came from Mr. Cleveland, however. The secretary asserted that Mr. Cleveland "does not claim to have recommended any anti-trust legislation during either of his administrations," and that none was passed. And also:

"He does not claim credit for any litigation ever instituted to suppress any trust or combination during either of his administrations. He simply seeks to explain why nothing was done, and he places the responsibility therefor upon the courts and the constitution, and upon the fact that the Northern Securities company was not organized during his administration."

Secretary Shaw repeated what Mr. Cleveland, while President, had said or written on the trust question. It was pointed out that, although inaugurated March 4, 1885, the then President did not touch on the subject in his inaugural address or in any subsequent message until the last executive letter, transmitted to Congress just before the election of 1888. "Then," said Secretary Shaw, "he closed with this sage conclusion:

"'The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.'"

The secretary declared that, notwithstanding the absence of recommendations, the Congress to which this "comprehensive statement of fact" was submitted appointed a commission to investigate the subject.

"The purpose of the commission," said the speaker, "was to convince the people that their interests were not being neglected, at least during a campaign, and that if Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected remedial legislation would follow."

Secretary Shaw reminded his hearers that Mr. Cleveland was not re-elected and that when Congress reconvened, "in a paragraph of five lines he refers to the subject of trusts and closes with this sad and terrifying announcement:

"'Corporations, which should be the carefully restricted creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.'"

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

London, March 25.—According to the dispatches received today from Constantinople the Porte and the Austro-Russian embassies have reached an agreement in regard to the organization of the Macedonian gendarmerie under European officers, so it is believed that it will not be long before the reforms scheme for Macedonia, agreed upon by the Emperors of Russia and Austria at their meeting at Muerzteg Styria, last year in support of which Austria has been alleged to be mobilizing troops, will be in full operation.

In an interview at Sofia, March 24, Borts Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader, said his party intended to await the result of the introduction of the reforms before launching a fresh insurrection.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Walter Wellman Tells of the Change Wrought In Him.

Washington, March 28.—Writing from here, Walter Wellman says:

"He has settled down to his job and is moving as steadily and as safely as an old horse in the plowing." This was the comment which a member of the cabinet made to me, speaking of Mr. Roosevelt. I repeat it, not for any political significance it may possess, but simply as a matter of human interest.

The fact is, Theodore Roosevelt, who is to be nominated for President by the national Republican convention, which meets at Chicago less than three months hence, is quite a different man from Theodore Roosevelt who became president of the United States at Buffalo one day two and a half years ago. It is a new Roosevelt we have now—a man who by self-discipline has almost made himself over into another being. I grant that Mr. Roosevelt's character is much too positive and demonstrative and emphatic to be wholly metamorphosed. That sort of leopard never gets rid of all his spots. Essentially, therefore, we must regard the Roosevelt of to-day as the Roosevelt of three years ago, and the Roosevelt of all the time that breath remains in his body. At the same time, it is true that the man has changed. He has grown. He has gathered strength and poise. He has gained self-control and balance. If we may paraphrase the scriptural maxim, he has shown that he is worthy of being made master of many things, because he has demonstrated that he is master of himself.

Compared with the Roosevelt who came into the White House by virtue of a decree of fate, the Roosevelt of today is a man calmed, subdued, disciplined. He has not been chastened by misfortune because he has had no misfortunes. To the contrary, all sorts of luck, except bad luck, have attended him. He has been fortunate in almost everything he has done. Not through necessity, not through a chastened spirit, not through humility born of disaster, was he induced to take himself in hand. While everything was going well, while the way was strewn with the roses of success and flooded with the sunshine of the smiles of the gods and goddesses of fortune, he did take himself in hand. He disciplined himself. He studied himself. He took stock of his weakness, his idiosyncracies, his foibles. Busy as he was, pressed as he was by a thousand activities, which seemed always to demand that the day be lengthened to at least 48 hours, he sought to mold his manner to the dignity of his place, to adapt himself to his work and his responsibility, to rise to the full level of his station. In the commercial vernacular of our beloved country, he "got onto his job."

When Mr. Roosevelt came to the White House he seemed like a man in a state of spiritual exaltation. He was plainly nervous. He overdid almost everything he had to do. He was too eager to please, too anxious to make a good impression, too strenuous. In his essentials, in his acts, in his conclusions, he was the same hard-headed, Dutchenuttish man he had always been. But in the nonessentials, such as manners and methods, tone of voice, all the little things which, after all, do count for so much, when one is in the limelight, there was about that he did lack poise and repose, that he was "up in the air." The tales that were told at that time of his loud talking, of his shouting at callers, of his letting the cat out of the bag in large gatherings, greatly to the annoyance of those who were fellows, of his peculiar mannerisms, of his quickness on the trigger, were for the most part true tales. Mr. Roosevelt did talk loudly. His voice rang out from the consultation room with such forcefulness that almost everybody in the building was, willingly or unwillingly, taken into confidence. Only on rare occasions, and by the virtue of exercising extraordinary precautions, was any such thing as privacy possible in a conversation with him. Then, too, his nervous energy would lead him into all sorts of grotesqueness. He was "delighted" to see every man who called. And every other caller was "just the man I wanted to see." After the President had thus greeted a group of 40 or 50 men, "delighted" at the call of each and everyone, and most of them "the very man I wanted to see," it was only natural for some of the 40 or 50, compelled to hear what was said to all the others, to conclude that either Mr. Roosevelt was overplaying the hand or that he had the greatest stock of delight in his composition ever known in mortal man, and that perhaps there was something quite marvelous in the way so many me he had particularly wanted to see should show up at the White House immediately afterward.

Mr. Roosevelt has disciplined all this buoyancy—at least all of this indiscriminate buoyancy—out of himself. He no longer exclaims "delighted" at every man he meets. He no longer shouts in conversation. He has given up the old habit of telling almost everyone he was the very man he wanted to see. He retains his natural good fellowship, his fondness for his friends, his half boyish, half manly ways of greeting those who are close to him and whose devotion has been tested through the years. In other words, he has not gone over to the other extreme. He has subdued himself, but has not tried to take on any unnatural repose, he is just himself—just Theodore Roosevelt in his own proper person and manner—and that is good enough for him and good enough for the office. He has toned down his effusiveness. The nervousness is gone, and there remains Mr. Roosevelt's good sense and good feeling and wholesome dignity. Scores of public men have commented on the change in him. It is now easy to see that he has himself in hand; that he has studied himself; that he has learned to put a curb on his tongue.

Though Mr. Roosevelt dispatches a wonderful amount of work every day of his life, he has learned to do it with ease and rapidity. He has systematized the routine of his work in a most admirable manner. With the skillful aid of Secretary Loeb, he manages to get through all his correspondence and all his callers without hurry or rush, and without falling behind. Two years ago the President could not keep up with his work, and was always stewing and fretting because he was lagging behind. Now everything works like a piece of machinery. A total of about 40 men are employed in the clerical work of the White House, and they do their work with the precision and celerity of a well-trained business staff. An average of 500 letters per day reach the White House, and all that deserve answer are answered, usually the same day they are received. Mr. Roosevelt usually dictates more than 100 letters a day. The greatest improvement that has been wrought, compared with the conditions which prevailed during the months after Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House, is found in the mastery the President has obtained of himself. His self-discipline has been a thorough success.

EDWIN ARNOLD DEAD.

London, March 24.—Sir Edwin Arnold, the author, died in London today. He was born June 10, 1832.

Although Sir Edwin suffered of late years from partial paralysis, he was not taken seriously ill until last week. Early this morning he had a relapse, from which he did not rally, and died peacefully at 10:30. Sir Edwin continued his literary work until quite recently, his last writing being in connection with the Russo-Japanese war, in which he was greatly interested. The funeral will take place March 28. The body will be cremated at Woking.

HANNA MEMORIAL.

Cleveland, March 26.—At a meeting of the Hanna Memorial Chair association yesterday the following full list of trustees was announced: Governor Herrick, Secretary of State Hay, United States Senator Dick, Gov. Durbin, of Indiana; John Mitchell, president United Mine workers; Hon. F. M. Atterholt, of Akron; and the following prominent residents of Cleveland: Rev. J. E. Rutledge, State Senator J. W. Stewart, F. A. Henry, W. R. Hopkins, J. B. Zerbe, Judge T. K. Disette, Elmer Dover, W. G. Oswald, H. R. Hatch, L. E. Holden, Harris Creech, Samuel W. Meek, United States Marshal Chandler, F. H. Haserot.

It is the purpose of the association to raise by popular subscription $150,000 to endow in Western Reserve University, the Marcus A. Hanna chair of political science. It is desired that all contributions be forwarded to Harris Creech, treasurer, 43 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, O.

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The Sunday School

HELP FOR A HEATHEN.

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 3 Is "Jesus Visits Tyre and Sidon." Mark 7:24-37.

(By William T. Ellis.)

In these days when a journey around the world is a simple holiday task, it is difficult to understand how restricted was the personal sphere of the life of Jesus. Aside from the visit to Egypt in his infancy, he rarely left the borders of Palestine. Most of his life was spent within the limits of the province of Galilee. Even after entering upon his public ministry he rarely went outside the confines of his own country.

One such occasion is recorded in the passage which is the basis of today's lesson. To find rest and seclusion he left the teeming multitude which beset him at Capernaum and journeyed northwest to Phoenicia, into the neighborhoods of historic Tyre and Sidon. He wanted to be away from people who knew him. Possibly it was physical weariness which moved him to take this journey into a gentile country, or it may even have been spiritual depression.

A Light Lifted High.

The record tersely says: "But he could not be hid." Doubtless his fame had preceded him into these foreign parts. The news of a healer spreads rapidly among those who need him. Furthermore, the following and personality of Jesus were such as to make him a marked man. The fact of his unconscious revealing of himself suggests the law that nothing can be hid. The young man away from home thinks that he can wander into evil ways because the inquisitive nobody knows him. The probabilities are, however, that he and his misdeeds are speedily recognized and reported.

"Murder will out." So will virtue. "Mute, inglorious Miltons" sound interesting in poetry, but if they were really Miltons they could not be mute and inglorious. What we are and what we do is ever revealing itself to the world, even as it will be revealed in the sight of all men in the last great day.

Mother Love's Plea.

Jesus could not hide himself. First to find him was a mother with a stricken daughter. She had the ears of love to hear the first whisper of the nearness of Jesus, so she came in haste and flung herself at his feet with the request that the evil spirit be cast out of her daughter. She was a Syro-Phoenician by nation, a Gentile and an alien to the Jews. There may have been a note of shrewd policy in her plea: "Have mercy upon me, O Lord, thou son of David." She was not a believer in the Son of David and it may not have been in sincerity that she hailed him as Lord.

At any rate, either to test her faith or because the thought that his mission was to the Jews was still strong upon him, Jesus seemed at first to rebuff the suppliant. He met her appeal with what was evidently a current proverb: "It is not meet to take the children's bread, and cast it to the dogs." This sounds more severe than it probably was. It must be read in the light of the known character of Jesus, his unfailing courtesy, compassion and sympathy. It was not in him to be rude to a woman.

The Humility of a Great Desire.

The response of the Syro-Phoenician mother showed her mother-heart, which, in search of the boon for the one she loved, would not be denied. She aptly responded, "Yea, Lord; even the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs." With a humility and an earnestness which would not be daunted, like the importunate widow in the parable, she kept on asking until she secured. The place of blessing is always very low at Jesus' feet. It is not the high and haughty unto whom the Lord delights to give gifts, but to those who esteem themselves lowly and esteem him highly.

This woman was only an alien, yet her need was great and of her need was born a victorious faith. Jesus was always moved by the spectacle of faith. Wherever he found it he remarked upon it. His question to his disciples, "When the Son of man cometh shall he find faith on the earth?" may be read in the light of his repeated commendations of the faith he encountered.

Faith Triumphant.

If the Master's attitude toward the poor Syro-Phoenician mother had at first seemed cold, there was nothing lacking in it now. Addressing her warmly, he cried, "O woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt." There is that in the nature of God which cannot deny insistent, courageous faith. The proper boon asked in such trust as was here shown is never denied. The faith which holds on and which cannot be turned aside by any seeming rebuff, is the faith which God rewards with best blessings. So the mother was sent away rejoicing to her daughter, who, meanwhile, had been made pure and free and sane, her paroxysms were all gone. It was a transformed home which the mother's faith made that day—as indeed faith is everywhere transforming lives and homes and communities.

Throngs of Needy.

While keeping outside the borders of Galilee Jesus returned eastward and southward by a circuitous route through the province of Decapolis. When he drew near the sea of Galilee—but on the opposite side from his familiar haunts—he was again besieged by a great multitude. Sickness and affliction are common enough today, with all the arts of healing which have had their origin in the spirit of Jesus, but at this time the number was vastly greater. Behold the melancholy throng which hastened to Jesus, often at the cost of excruciating suffering, as he sought a mountain retreat near the eastern shore of Galilee. Matthew gives the list with some particularity, "the lame, blind, dumb, maimed and many others."

In this sorry crowd was one whose case for some reason seemed to merit special attention. Certainly he could not be taught like the rest of the crowd, for he was deaf and at least partly dumb. So Jesus took him aside privately, in the personal, brotherly way which was one of the Master's dear habits and patiently, with outward signs to strengthen the man's faith, he touched the deaf ears and the stumbling tongue, and in the man's own speech commanded, "Ephphatha"—that is, "be opened." He had none of that easy, nonchalance of the professional healer. The afflicted one was to him not merely "a case;" he was a brother man. So great was the Master's sympathy that even while he worked the healing he groaned in sorrow.

A Word for the Deaf.

What that "Ephphatha" meant to the deaf man, only the deaf can know. Imagination cannot picture the extent of the deprivation endured by those whose ears are sealed. The world is so full of sweet sounds—the voices of loved ones, the songs of birds, the strains of music, the rustling of the summer leaves—that one must be for a time without them to understand how large a part of life they are. The Master's touch and command opened this deaf man's ears and straightway he heard. What an awakening was that! Like unto heaven's awakening which a myriad deaf ones await with eagerness. Surely, the world beyond with all its sweet melodies and harmonious sounds cannot mean so much to those who have known their full power on earth as it will mean to the many who first hear the "Ephphatha" at the gate of the life eternal.

A Modest Worker.

Jesus did not care to have his good deeds advertised. His reason in this case is not plain, for his fame was already wide. It may have been because he was in another country than his own, and still cherished a hope of securing rest and seclusion, that he enjoined secrecy upon the persons whom he helped. Possibly, even, he desired the sweetness of doing service which should be known only to the

PHILIPPINE RAILROADS.

New Plan by Mr. Taft Presented to Congress.

Washington, March 25.—A new plan for obtaining railroads in the Philippines, authorizing the Philippine government to guarantee an income not exceeding 5 per cent on capital invested, or to issue bonds for $30,000,000 and construct the roads itself, was presented to the House committee on insular affairs Thursday by Secretary Taft. He submitted an entirely new section for the bill under consideration. It authorizes the Philippine government to guarantee 5 per cent interest on bonds or income on preferred or common stock, as it may decide, the total liability not to exceed $1,500,000 annually. It provides that the act shall contain proper rules for ascertaining the capital invested and the actual net income and for the government supervision, with two or more government directors on the board.

In case the Philippine government cannot secure the construction of the roads desired, it is authorized to issue 5 per cent bonds at not less than par to an amount not exceeding $30,000,000 and with the proceeds construct the needed roads. The bonds shall run for not less than ten nor more than forty years. The roads may be leased to responsible lessees for a period not exceeding fifty years. The guarantee provision is made to apply to electric as well as steam roads. No duty is to be paid on material imported for the construction and equipment of the roads.

Secretary Taft explained that he was not in favor of the government constructing the roads, but he believed if the government retained the right better terms might be secured from private investors.

The section of the bill making provision for bonds for internal improvement was amended so that the law to be passed by the Philippine commission creating the indebtedness is to be approved by the President of the United States.

REPORT ON SWAYNE.

It Recommends His Impeachment by the House.

Washington, March 26.—Impeachment of Judge Charles Swayne, of the Northern district of Florida, is the recommendation of the house judiciary committee. The details of the charges against the judge were laid before the house for the first time Friday.

The report quotes the statutes the judge has violated, in the opinion of the committee, and recommends his impeachment for "high misdemeanor."

The report deals with Judge Swayne in most severe language. It declares that he has forfeited the respect of the bar of his court and of the people of his district. "He has shown himself to be harsh," he report continues, "tyranical and oppressive, unmindful of the common rules of a just and upright judge, and he has continually and persistently violated the plain words of a statute of the United States, and has subjected himself to punishment for the commission of a high misdemeanor." Even corruption is hinted.

Should action of the House confirm the decision of the committee for impeachment, the case will be presented to the Senate for impeachment. In this body the question of the impeachment of Judge Swayne is receiving much private consideration.

Summing up the indictment of Judge Swayne, the report lists the following counts against him:

"He has fined and imprisoned members of his bar for a constructive contempt without the authority of law and without a decent show of reason, either through inexcusable ignorance, a malicious intent to injure, or a wanton disposition to exercise arbitrary power. He has condemned to a term of imprisonment in the county jail a reputable citizen of the state of Florida, over whom he had no jurisdiction, who was guilty of no thought of a contempt of his court, for no offense against him or in the presence of the court, or in obstruction of any order, rule, command or decree, and after the accused had purged himself on oath.

"For all these reasons Charles Swayne has been guilty of misbehavior in his office of judge and grossly violated the condition upon which he holds this honorable appointment. The honor of the judiciary, the orderly and decent administration of public justice and the welfare of the people of the United States demand his impeachment and removal from the high place which his conduct has degraded."

ARGENTINE PROSPEROUS.

Washington, March 26.—"There is no other country in the world that has before it, comparatively considered, greater undeveloped opportunities of agriculture, commerce and population, together with so much present material progress."

This is the statement of Mr. Barrett, former minister to Argentine, in a report on Argentine, which he wrote to the state department before leaving Buenos Ayres for Panama. The days of revolution seem to have passed and permanent stability of government to have been established. Referring to the prospects for United States exporters building up trade, he suggests four propositions: First, reciprocity treaties, which would treble the trade in a few years; second, a semi-monthly fast steamer line between New York and the Platte, perhaps calling for a subsidy; third, an American bank in Buenos Ayres, and fourth, the establishment there of trade agencies of American houses.

STATEHOOD BILL.

Washington, March 26.—The states of "Oklahoma" and "Arizona" are created in a bill which has been completed by the Republican members of the sub-committee of the house committee on territories. The two states mentioned are composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as "Oklahoma," and Arizona and New Mexico as "Arizona."

The bill provides, however, that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory shall not be admitted as a state until the year 1906. By this time all the Indian lands will have been allotted.

SPECIAL STAMP ISSUE.

Washington, March 25.—The postoffice department Thursday announced that a special series of stamps in five denominations to commemorate the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, and to be known as the commemorative series of 1904, will be issued beginning April 21, for sale to the public during the term of the exposition, from April 30 to December 1, 1904. A supply of the regular issue of stamps also will be kept in stock by all postoffices during this period. The commemorative stamps will be as follows: One-cent, green, with portrait of Robert R. Livingston, United States minister to France, who conducted the Louisiana Purchase negotiations; two-cent, red, portrait of Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States at the time of the purchase; three-cent, purple, portrait of James Monroe, special ambassador to France, who with Livingston closed the negotiations for the purchase; five-cent, blue, portrait of William McKinley, who as President approved the act of congress officially connecting the United States government with the exposition; and ten-cent, brown, bearing a United States map showing the territory of the purchase.

These stamps will not be issued in book form. There will be no commemorative issue of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, special delivery or postage due stamps.

ECZEMA

The World's Greatest Skin Humour.

Affects Every Age and Condition.

The Only Sure Cure is Cuticura.

If there were not another external skin disease known, eczema would be a sufficient infliction on mankind. It pervades all classes, and descends impartially through generations. While some are constantly enveloped in it, others have it confined to small patches in the ears, on the scalp, on the breast, on the palms of the hands, on the limbs, etc., but everywhere its distinctive feature is a small watery blister, which discharges an acrid fluid, causing heat, inflammation, and intense itching, scaling and crusting.

The Cuticura treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, or Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 25c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

ON THE CANAL STRIP.

Washington, March 25.—At the request of the isthmian canal committee, Captain Gillette, corps of engineers, has been assigned to special duty under the commission in connection with the sanitary improvement of the canal strip. The assignment was made on the recommendation of Colonel William C. Gorgas, of the medical department, who is to have charge of the sanitary work under the commission, which desired the assistance of an engineering expert.

WILL PRESS THE BUTTON.

Washington, March 24.—Although President Roosevelt cannot attend the opening exercises of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, he nevertheless will be a participant in them. He has consented to press a button at the White House which will start the machinery of the exposition. This ceremony will take place at 1 p. m. (eastern standard time), on April 30. The details have not been worked out yet, but they will be in a few days. The President probably will send to the officials of the fair a congratulatory message on its opening and receive one in return.

A VILE TRICK.

Washington, March 25.—Every member of congress Thursday found in his mail a card bearing a list of names of relatives of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, his business partner, and members of the latter's family, who, it was said, were in the employ of the postoffice department. Mr. Bristow indignantly denies the accuracy of the list, and says the statement as to the employment of his father, brother and son is absolutely false. None of them holds a federal position. Mr. Bristow has a cousin who is employed by the government at $55 a month. Regarding his partner, Henry J. Allen, Mr. Bristow says he is not now in the federal service, nor is any member of his family, so far as he knows.

TO PROTECT PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 26.—The Senate committee on judiciary today created a favorable report on a bill to protect the President of the United States. Several bills have been under consideration by both Senate and House committees since the assassination of President McKinley. Different bills passed both houses in the Fifty-seventh Congress, but the two houses could come to no agreement. The bill provides for death penalty in case of murder or attempt to murder, or in the latter event not less than 10 years' imprisonment at the option of the court.

Smoot's Hearing.

Washington, March 28.—The investigation of the protests against Senator Reed Smoot will be resumed April 12 by the senate committee on privileges and elections. The witnesses will include a number of officials of the Mormon church.

SPRINGFIELD LYNCHING.

Springfield, O., March 26.—The county commissioners and Prosecutor John B. McGrew have been served with notices that W. T. Lafferty will bring suit against the county on behalf of William Dixon, a minor, to recover $5,000 for the lynching of Richard Dixon, alias Dickerson. The boy lives in Harrison county, Kentucky, and Lafferty has been appointed his guardian. Prosecutor McGrew says he will fight the case to the bitter end. He says that the law does not specify that $5,000 shall be paid, but that the damages shall not exceed this amount.

It is the general belief here that no jury or court will be found to award any damages in this case.

Arias Shot.

New York, March 25.—Gen. Nickolas Arias, an insurgent leader who gave the firing order which resulted in the death of Machulat J. C. Johnson, of the American gunboat Yankee, Feb. 1, last, has been captured by government troops, according to a dispatch received here from Santo Domingo. After a drumhead court martial he was sentenced to death and immediately shot.

Are You Weak

If you are weak where perfect men are strong; if you have lost your vitality; if bad dreams make your nights miserable; if your nerves are racked and your ambition gone, or if varicocele bothers you (no matter what your age, what caused your weakness, or how dangerous, long standing or desperate the case), I ask you as an honest, true friend to **mention this paper** and write to me—Geo. S. Beck, 44 Main Street, Springfield, **Ohio**—so that I may send you **free as the air you breathe** the most valuable information you ever received, together with my **sworn statement** about the "Wonder-Worker" that cured me quickly, at almost **no cost** after the poisons of the quacks and frauds had nearly killed me. No matter how you may have been deceived, robbed and swindled, I want you to know that there is a **certain, safe, lasting, quick and cheap cure for you.** The publisher of this paper is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to keep perfect faith with any unfortunates who answer this appeal.

JURY IN THE DISTRICT COURT FINDS SENATOR BURTON GUILTY

St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—Joseph Ralph Burton, senior United States senator from Kansas, was convicted by a jury in the United States district court today of having accepted compensation to protect the interests of the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis before the postoffice department. The jury deliberated 41 hours.

A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by the counsel for the senator. Judge Adams thereupon ordered that Senator Burton appear in court either in

SENATOR JOSEPH R. BURTON OF KANSAS

person or by proxy from day to day until the court had heard the arguments for a new trial.

For a time there threatened to be a disagreement in the jury. The jury was brought before Judge Adams, who asked the cause of the long delay. He was told that eleven jurors had agreed, but the twelfth stood alone. The court admonished the lone juror that the expense of a new trial should not be incurred because of his failing to agree with the majority of the jurors. A precedent was quoted showing that the majority of the jurors should decide the case before them and a verdict be rendered accordingly. The jury was then told to go back and poll its vote once more. Soon after the jury reported, bringing in a verdict, but Judge Adams found that the third count in the indictment had not been considered, and again he sent the jury back to consider the case, without having announced the verdict returned.

When the jury returned again to the court room, their verdict was: "We, the jurr find the defendant guilty on counts one, two, six, eight and nine in the indictment, and not guilty on count three."

There was no perceptible change in Senator Burton's countenance when the verdict was read. Judge Krum asked to have the jury polled. Each answered that the verdict was his own. Judge Krum forthwith presented a motion for a new trial. The court replied that the bond of $5,000 was entirely sufficient. The court did not pass sentence.

SENATOR BURTON'S CASE

It Is Found to Be Unique in History.

Washington, March 29.—No senator ever was expelled on conviction of a crime, though members of the Senate have resigned before action on charges. The first expulsion for any cause was that of William Blount, a senator from Tennessee from 1796 to 1799. A special investigating committee found him guilty of the authorship of a letter capable of various constructions, but which in his own mind, according to the letter, appeared to be "inconsistent with the interests of the United States and Spain." He was found guilty of high misdemeanor and a resolution of expulsion was adopted by a vote of 25 to 1.

For complicity in the Burr conspiracy an action was brought to expel John Smith, a senator from Ohio, until he resigned April 25, 1808. Indictments had been found against Senator Smith in the courts of Virginia, but he was not convicted. When the resolutions for expulsion were presented to the Senate the vote, after long debate, resulted 19 yeas and 10 nays. Two-thirds of the Senate not concurring, he was not expelled, but about two weeks later he resigned.

Several of the southern senators were expelled when their states seceded.

Jesse D. Bright, senator for Indiana from March 4, 1845, to Feb. 5, 1862, was expelled on the charge of disloyalty to the United States after it was shown he had written a letter to Jefferson Davis, president of the confederacy, introducing a Texan whose business was to dispose of "an improvement in firearms."

Another case where a senator resigned without final action having been taken on charges brought against him is that of James F. Simmons, who, while a senator from Rhode Island, resigned in August, 1862, under charges that he had received compensation on government contracts.

News of the conviction of Senator Burton reached the capitol early yesterday afternoon while both houses were in session. It was freely discussed by senators and representatives without eliciting many expressions of sympathy. Mr. Burton is not popular among his colleagues. He committed the grievous offense against senatorial etiquette of breaking into debates and expressing his opinion freely. This infusion of a young member was frowned upon.

The developments of the trial at St. Louis added nothing to Mr. Burton's popularity. His references to his colleagues were distasteful to them, and his allusions to their methods of increasing their incomes excited their resentment. Several of the Senate leaders express the hope that Mr. Burton will have the good judgment to relieve the Senate of any necessity of taking notice of his conviction. The statute under which he was convicted debars him from holding any place under the government and, unless he is successful on appeal to have the verdict reversed or set aside, will operate to make vacant his seat in the Senate. Nevertheless, these leaders will welcome Mr. Burton's resignation, and say they do not expect him to return to the Senate.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION BILL

Passes Its First Reading in the House of Commons.

London, March 29.—The alien immigration bill was introduced in the house of commons today and passed its first reading without a division. The bill follows the recommendations of the report of the royal commission on alien imigration, issued August 11 last, that the immigration of certain classes of aliens into the United Kingdom be subjected to state control.

Home Secretary Akers-Douglas, in introducing the measure, referred to the increase of crime due to the admission of a class of aliens in this country who would be refused admission into the United States. There was no intention, the secretary explained, to interfere with the immigration of foreigners generally, but only with the class of undesirable immigrants who had displaced the British laborer and pushed the English out of dwellings they formerly had occupied, with the result that the feeling between foreigners and Britishers, especially in London, was becoming a serious menace to the maintenance of law and order.

A SKY BILL-BOARD.

St. Louis, March 24.—The largest searchlight in the world, manufactured in Germany, within a week will crown the dome of the Woman's Magazine building, northwest of the world's fair grounds. The lens is seven feet in diameter and will reflect a light of 6,000,000 candle power that can be seen 200 miles from St. Louis. It was the intention to install the light secretly and in the middle of the night flash its rays across the city.

The light will be one of the features of the world's fair. It will throw letters against the sky that can be read 150 miles away. World's fair dates and events of unusual interest will be heralded abroad within a circle of more than 900 miles in this novel fashion. No searchlight on the grounds will compare with this giant lamp.

It will be installed on the highest point in St. Louis. The dome of the building is 135 feet from the ground, and the ground at that point is 116 feet above Broadway. The lamp is mechanically arranged so that at the touch of a key it will recede into the dome and be completely covered. It can be directed at any angle in every point of the compass by a simple manipulation of keys from the office.

The light was brought here in a special Pullman car. It required several months to grind the lens, which, if injured, could not be replaced before the fair closed.

The Herero War.

Berlin, March 24.—Governor Von Puttkammer, of the Cameroons, cables that the revolt of the natives has spread to Cross River (one of the points marking the boundary of German territory in West Africa) and been extended to British territory in Nigeria, and that the British customs station at Obokum was attacked on March 10. The governor adds that Colonel Mueller is at Cross River and has the situation in hand.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

Atlanta, Ga., March 24.—After a turbulent session which lasted far into the night, the Georgia Republican convention adjourned after passing resolutions calling on congress to punish the states which have passed laws resulting in the disfranchisement of the negro, an side tracking a resolution for the renomination of a state ticket. The administration was endorsed and a personal eulogy paid to President Roosevelt. The courts that have convicted parties of peonage were congratulated.

Delegates to the Republican national convention were selected as follows: W. H. Johnson of Atlanta, Judson N. Lyons of Augusta, H. L. Johnson, of Atlanta, and Harry Stilwell Edwards of Macon.

Walter H. Johnson, of Atlanta, was elected chairman of the state central committee.

INHERITANCE TAX.

Columbus, March 26.—The most important of the new measures is the administration direct inheritance tax bill, which has been discussed for weeks. It was introduced in the house by Representative Crist, of Columbiana county. The annual revenue the bill will produce for the state will be a half million dollars, it is estimtaed. The bill provides a tax of 2 per cent on all inheritances, when the value of the entire property exceeds $200 for each legatee. This tax is to be paid into the state treasury by the executors. If the tax is not paid within one year after the death of the decedent 6 per cent interest is to be charged. The tax is made a lien on all the estate, and executors may sell real or personal property to pay the tax. The probate court is required to send report of inventory to the state treasurer within ten days after the appraisement. The tax is based upon the market value as found by the probate court.

SAKAY KILLED.

Manila, March 23.—Capt. DeWitt, with a detachment of constabulary and Lieut. Pitney, with a detachment of scouts, have just encountered Macario Sakay, the so-called president of the Filipino republic. Sakay with fifteen of his followers were killed and the remainder of the band was captured. There were no casualties on the part of the Americans.

RUSSIAN IGNORANCE.

St. Louis, Mo., March 24.—According to Leo Nabakoff, of St. Petersburg, who is connected with the Russian consulate in New York, the Russian peasants do not know that their country is at war with Japan. He declares that the czar and the middle class Russians are not in favor of the war, but that hostilities were forced by political intrigues.

Murdered for Revenge.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, March 29.—Herr Dufay, the German vice-consul at Salta, has been murdered by an Italian beggar, who was arrested. The motive of the murder is said to have been revenge

MORTALITY IS TERRIBLE

Plague Causes the Death of 40,527 in One Week.

Bombay, March 29.—The latest available bubonic plague returns for the whole of India for the week ended March 19 show the appalling mortality of 40,527, an increase of 7,000 over these of the preceding week. In the Punjab and the northwest provinces each there is a death rate of 10,000 weekly, in the Bombay presidency the deaths number 8,500 and Bengal 5,000.

PENSION FOR SURVIVOR

New York Legislature Gives Soldier $72 a Month.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—Both houses of the legislature have passed a bill authorizing the payment by the state of New York of a pension of $72 per month to Hiram Cronk, the last American survivor of the war of 1812. Both Republicans and Democrats supported the bill for a pension, and the sum of $72 was agreed to after a state senator had declared that Cronk was in want.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

Grand Rapids Suffering.

Today's estimate of the number of flood sufferers is 14,000. Of these 5,000 or 6,000 are either homeless or are living in second stories.

The police department reported this morning that few complaints are being received of depredations in the flooded district.

There are fifty boats at work on the west side belonging to the city as well as 100 private boats. For the latter enormous prices are being charged, varying from $1 to $5 for the short time needed to effect a rescue.

Conditions at Saginaw.

Saginaw, Mich., March 28.—Flood conditions in Saginaw and vicinity are worse than ever today. The water has gone far beyond any previous flood record, and nearly all of the larger business houses on Genesee avenue and Franklin and Raum streets are out of commission. The biggest of the dry goods firms are working today to save their valuable stocks and will succeed. The Savings Bank of East Saginaw is trying to do business, but patrons have to be helped in and out of the building. Gas is cut off from many parts of the city, and but few street cars are running.

Traffic Suspended.

Detroit, Mich., March 28.—Traffic on the Grand Trunk railway between Windsor and London is practically suspended as the result of a washout 30 miles from Windsor caused by the Thames river overflowing. The tracks for several miles are under water, and no trains have been able to get through since Saturday evening.

The Grand Trunk is running local passenger trains out of Windsor as far as the washout and back again and its through trains are being sent by the Port Huron tunnel. The Wabash railway, which has running powers over the Grand Trunk, is sending its passenger trains over the Michigan Central from Windsor, and the freight trains of both lines are running over the Lake Erie division of the Pere Marquette from Walkerville.

In Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 28.—White river which last night overflowed West Indianapolis and covered the first floors of one thousand houses has receded rapidly today. The power house of the street car companies and the water works pumping station has resumed operations. The crest of the Wabash river flood has passed Terre Haute and is above Sullivan where the waters are still rising. There are 25,000 acres of farm lands under water. West Port has been totally abandoned, the inhabitants going to the high lands back of the valley.

At Vincennes on the lower Wabash the levees have given away and all bridges across the river are closed. The river is 21 feet and rising. The crest of the flood is expected to reach there tomorrow when all records, it is believed, will be broken. The Hazleton trestle of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad is being guarded by armed men.

Reports from cities on White river and its tributaries place the estimate of flood loss north of here at $1,000,000. One-fourth of this damage was in Madison county. Peru reports $100,000 loss and Muncie the same. Ten thousand persons have had their homes invaded by the flood.

Great danger is feared when the Wabash and White rivers join the floods in southwestern Indiana, which will take place tonight.

The body of Miss Goldie Brenneman, the only Indianapolis victim of the flood who lost her life, was recovered today. She was being rescued from the second story of their home with her sister by two men. The boat capsized and she was drowned. The others had narrow escapes but were rescued.

TO FIGHT BEEF TRUST.

Denver, March 24.—The News today says: "That the stock men of the west backed by the powerful National Live-stock association, mean to carry out their project of establishing an independent packing plant to fight the so-called beef trust, is evidenced by the option that has been taken upon the packing plant of Jacob Dold, of Kansas City. This option is now in the hands of Vice President L. F. Wilson, and Treasurer F. W. Plato, of the organization. All the papers incident thereto are also in the hands of those officers, who are carefully making an examination of them with a view of formal acceptance at an early date by the organization, according to Secretary Charles F. Martin, of the association, just returned from the east. The option carries with it a lease for ten years on the property. The Dold packing house has been one of the strongest competitors of the trust. Its capacity is sufficient to kill 2,000 head of cattle, 4,000 hogs and as many sheep daily. According to Mr. Martin, the capacity is great enough to answer the business of the stockmen who are pushing the project to a successful end."

GREAT SOUTHERN STORM.

Louisville, Ky., March 26.—Seldom if ever since the civil war has the entire south been so completely isolated from the north as it is today. Communication was absolutely cut off by every telegraph route available to the Western Union company. In vain were efforts made to find an ingress. Destruction or paralysis of telegraph facilities by storm was so widespread and unparalleled that not a wire was working south through Richmond, Nashville, Memphis or any of the great centers of electrical control on either side of the Alleghanies from the Atlantic westward far beyond the Mississippi. The absence of intelligence from the south was keenly felt in commercial circles on account of the semi-panicky conditions in the cotton trade following the sensational government crop report yesterday, and the upheaval resulting from the recent suspension of the cotton king, Sully. Newspaper offices were hardly less interested in the expected startling developments in the Arkansas race war which last night had made a record of the wholesale lynching of nine people, with more lynchings in prospect. Anxiety was also felt as to the inevitable rumors of great loss of life and property damage as a direct result of a storm of such an extraordinary nature.

POPE'S LIFE IN DANGER

Palaces and Gardens of Vatican Closely Guarded.

New York, March 29.—For two days past the palaces and gardens of the vatican have been closed, guarded by a large force of Italian soldiers and police specially drafted for the purpose, according to a dispatch from the Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle, published here. The correspondent says he has tried to solve the mystery and was finally assured by a vatican ecclesiastic that the guard is due to discovery of a plot against the pope's life.

The fact that the soldiers are Italians would seem to indicate that they are acting on orders from the Italian government, independent of the vatican guards.

Ridiculed in Rome.

Rome, March 29.—The report, published by the Daily Chronicle of London and cabled to the United States that the vatican has for days past been guarded by a large force of Italian soldiers and police, owing to the discovery of a plot against the life of the pope, is ridiculed by the vatican authorities, who say that the number of carbineers and police on duty at the papal palace is no larger than usual.

ENGLISH COTTON TRADE.

Manchester, March 24.—According to the most reliable information obtained from manufacturers and business men here, Lancashire is now losing $2,000,000 a week by the complete demoralization of her cotton industry, due to the high price of the American product, and the shortage of the supply. Thousands of spindles are idle and most of the mills that are running are working on short time and frequently at a pecuniary loss. The situation is comparable only with that created by the American civil war, but owing to the great expansion of the industry that has taken place since then, the resulting misery and suffering is far greater.

So serious is the situation that a deputation which recently waited on Mr. Brodrick, secretary for India, declared that unless the problem could be solved in the "near future," inevitable ruin would overtake Lancashire's great cotton industry. Mr. Brodrick replied that he would do all in his power to afford relief by encouraging an increased growth of cotton in India.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present crisis it is recognized that so long as Lancashire is dependent on America for nine-tenths of her supply, a shortage of the cotton crop, or an artificial rise in the price due to the cornering of the market by big financial gamblers, its recurrence is always probable, and that assurance of permanent relief can be had only by largely increasing the cotton product in other fields. Other Manchester cotton experts have calculated that to restore the industry to a normal state again an addition of 2,000,000 bales to the present supply for the next two years will be necessary.

THE HERERO WAR.

Berlin, March 24.—The Deutsches Kolonialblatt, official organ of the colonial office, printed an extra edition today, containing numerous official reports of the Herero uprising in German Southwest Africa, confirming The Associated Press' previous cable dispatches regarding the causes of the trouble.

Herr Duft, a local magistrate of Windhoek, reporting under date of March 8, says:

"So far as the causes are concerned, I believe I am not mistaken in attributing them chiefly to the reckless methods of wandering traders in collecting debts in Hereroland. This is proved by the statements of natives immediately before the outbreak and by whites intimately acquainted with the circumctances. These traders proceeded with reckless injustice against their customers, either taking their cattle in payment, of debt, at too low a valuation, or else seizing animals which did not belong to the debtors. It is reported that traders palmed themselves off among the Hereros as government officials, and threatened the natives with punishment if their debts were not paid. The timid natives submitted without lodging complaints with the government. The hatred against the traders thus gathered force and was transferred to all Germans."

Chief Judge Richter, of Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, who was acting governor during Governor Leutwein's absence, while quelling the Bondelswart uprising, also expresses the opinion that the Herero rebellion is due "to the violent actions of wandering traders in the collection of debts."

Tornado at Mauritius.

Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, March 26.—A tornado caused widespread ruin throughout this island March 21 and 22, doing an enormous amount of damage.

Twenty-four persons are known to be killed and thousands are without food or shelter. Crops, houses, bridges and telegraph lines were destroyed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 29.—Close.—The close of wheat was weak. The market broke and prices took a tumble all along the line. Throughout the session the shorts had been making an assault. At last their efforts were successful and prices broke. A heavy liquidation set in, but towards the end the market steadied. Prices, however, did not go back to their lost position. The weather reports were favorable. A foreign crop summary told of good prospects for crops abroad.

The prices of wheat at the opening this morning were strong. The strength was due to the strong cash situation which was an individuality to the market itself. The receipts from the north and southwest were very much lighter than the most bullish traders could expect. Foreign cables opened very strong. The shorts are making the best effort possible to cover their holdings, but the cereal is hard to get. There is no rain in the southwestern states. The Argentine offerings are light. Trading was inactive.

Primary receipts were 376,600 bushels against 479,000 last week, and 516,000 a year ago; shipments were 336,000 bushels against 424,000 and 266,000.

The close of corn was steady after a big break had been suffered. Prices lost their original gain. The liquidation was heavy. Armour was reported a heavy seller to all brokers. The outlook for crops was reported excellent.

The opening prices of corn continued to be firm. The opening on July was ⅜ of a cent up, while May was a ½ cent up. The characteristic of the trade this morning seemed to be more than anything else. Foreign cables were strong and with a good demand for exports. The weather conditions have changed somewhat, giving the hope that farmwork will not again be interfered with. Trading was dull and there was little offered.

Primary receipts were 335,000 bushels, against 488,000 a week ago and 461,000 a year ago; shipments were 333,000 bushels, against 346,000 and 544,000.

The close of oats was in strong sympathy with corn. Prices broke and the market went to pieces. Crop prospects were reported excellent.

Oats opened in sympathy with corn. The May opened a ¼c higher than the close of yesterday, while the July was ¼c up. Trading was dull and the offerings were light.

Clover seed closed weak. Offerings continued light. Little trading reported.

Clover seed continues weak. There is little offered. Prices opened 5c lower on the cash and March and April was 10c lower. October opened 5c higher than the closing figure of yesterday. The receipts were 750 bags, against 800 a week ago and 350 a year ago; shipments were 900 bags, against 950 and 550.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mch. 29. Close.	Mch. 28. Close.
Wheat.						
Cash..*1.03¾	....	....	1.02¾	1.03½		
May .. 1.03¾	1.02¾	1.03¾	1.02¾	1.03½		
July .. 91¼	91⅝	89¾	89⅝	90¾		
Corn—						
Cash	....	....	49	49		
May 50⅝	50⅝	49¾	49½	50		
July 50⅝	50⅝	50	50	50¼		
Sept.	51¼	51¼	51	51		
Oats—						
Cash	....	....	44	44		
May 43	43¼	42½	42½	42¾		
July 40¼	40¼	39½	39½	39½		
Sept.	34¼	34¼	33½	34		
Clover Seed—						
Cash $6.32	$6.20	$6.20	6.20	$6.40		

March	6.32	6.32½	6.20	6.20½	6.40	
April	6.20	6.15	6.07½	6.07½	6.30	
Oct.	5.45	....	....	5.40	5.40	
Rye—						
No. 2.....	....	..	..	73	73	
Timothy—						
Prime....	....	..	..	$1.35	$1.35	
Alsike—						
Prime	....	..	..	6.15	6.15	

* Nominal. s Sellers.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May 97⅜	97⅞	95¾	95⅞	96¾	
July (new)..89¼	89¼	87¼	87¾	88⅞	
July (old)..90¼	90¾	88⅝	88⅞	89⅞	
Sept. (new).83⅞	84⅛	81⅞	81⅞	83½	
Sept. (old)..85	85¼	....	....	84⅝	
Corn—					
May 55¾	55½	54½	55	55	
July 52¼	52¼	51½	51⅞	51⅞	
Sept. 51½	51⅝	50⅞	51	51⅛	
Oats—					
May 41	41½	40⅜	40½	40¾	
July 39	39¼	38½	38⅝	38⅝	
Sept.. .....33½	33¼	32¼	32½	32⅝	

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May 100¼	100¼	98⅝	98⅝	99½	
July 94⅞	95⅛	93½	93½	94¼	
Corn—					
May 59½	60¼	59¼	59½	59¼	
July 57	57⅝	56⅝	56¾	56⅝	

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May 95¼	96¾	95⅝	95⅝	95¾	
July 83⅜	84⅝	82⅝	82¾	83⅞	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	97¾	98
July	....	....	....	97⅜	98

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	96¾	97¾
July	....	....	....	97⅛	95⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May $13.35	$13.47	$13.07	$13.07	$13.32	
July 13.55	13.70	13.25	13.25	13.35	
Lard—					
May 7.05	7.12	6.97	6.97	7.07	
July 7.22	7.27	7.12	7.12	7.22	
Ribs—					
May 7.00	7.02	6.90	6.90	6.97	
July 7.17	7.17	7.05	7.05	7.15	

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 29.—There was some activity on the curb in the merger stocks, particularly Northern Securities at the opening today. Northern Securities opened at 98¼, advanced to 98½ and then declined to 98⅜. Northern Pacific was 128 bid and several small lots changed hands at that price, subsequently advancing a point, but trading in this stock was nominal. Northern Securities stubs were quoted at 23-32, offered at 250. There were no transactions in the first half hour.

Opening prices showed a sprinkling of gains, including Pennsylvania, Reading, Southern Pacific and U. S. Steel pfd., but secondary prices sagged, carrying these stocks below last night along with others which opened lower. There were some heavy blocks transferred of the leaders, especially in Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel pfd.

The downward tendency was checked by buying orders in St. Paul, Atchison, the Pacifics and the Pennsylvania group. Prices rallied quite generally to above yesterday's close. Union Pacific showing the maximum gain of ¼. The demand slackened when the losses were made up and prices dropped anew on selling of U. S. Steel pfd. Ice rose 2¼ on a few transactions, United Fruit 2 and Delaware & Hudson and Metropolitan Street Railway, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and Anaconda 1 to 1½. Colorado Southern 1st pfd. fell 1. A fresh advance in Union Pacific to 1¼ over last night rallied the market again.

Prices fluctuated rather narrowly under the conflicting influences of firmness in Union Pacific and weakness in U. S. Steel pfd. The latter sold off over a point upon expression of doubt over the maintenance of the full dividend rate and dragged the list dow nwith it. Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville and Colorado & Southern lost a point and Northwestern 1½. Union Pacific pfd. gained 1. Bonds were irregular at noon.

Selling orders diminished and offerings were ample enough to force prices lower all around. Baltimore & Ohio, Mexican Central, Realty pfd. and North American were numbered among those which were down a point or more. Delaware & Hudson lost its early rise and Ice preferred lost about half.

Union Pacific advanced 2 points and Southern Pacific recovered to the highest, but other stocks did not respond. Prices generally were still near the lowest at 2 o'clock.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	21¼	....	....	21¼
Am. Sug. R. com....	126½	126⅝	126¼	126½
Atchison	70¼	71⅛	69⅞	71⅛
Atchison pfd.	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90⅜
Am. C. & F. com....	20	..	..	20
Anaconda	67	..	..	67
Amal. Copper..	50⅛	50¼	49¼	49¼
Alton com.	37⅜	..	..	38⅞
Balto. & Ohio	79⅝	80⅛	79	80
Blyn. R. Trans.	44	44¼	43⅜	43⅜
Can. Pac.	114⅜	..	..	115¼
Chic. G. W.	15⅝	..	..	15⅝
Clover Leaf.	25¼	..